

RESORTS.  
RESS HALL I  
ic City, N. J.  
NE 28th. LOCATION UNSUR-  
inlet and ocean. Superior table,  
guests. For circulars and  
R. HAMILTON,  
Proprietor.  
ST. SIMONS  
ons Island, Ga.  
season of 1930, on MAY 20.  
ng, Driving, Electric  
rtesian Showers.  
Surf Bathing  
and Shooting Gal-  
lery.  
ORPE'S Orchestra.  
Brunswick connects  
Address  
MANAGER.  
AND BATHS.  
COUNTY, W. VA.  
TIMORE, 15 from WASH-  
SUPERIOR MINERAL WA-  
WATER CLIMATE. In a  
region of 1000 FEET SURF  
BERDENS DOWN, and  
Home. For medical and  
leisure. For circulars,  
W. H. SALE, Proprietor.  
UGA HOTEL,  
ROCK, N. C.  
THE MOST CONVENI-  
at kept for comfort and  
the mountains. The very  
best. Terms very reason-  
able. Address the Manager  
may28-dm  
NOLAN,  
AND 223 ST.  
opened January 1st, 1930.  
Rooms, most of them  
y from the magnificent  
Central park; situated  
select family neighbor-  
hood of cars, also 12  
en suits. Special terms  
for the season.  
S. A. DUNN, Manager.  
Island Hotel.  
LAND HOTEL IS NOW  
of guests.  
MS ADDED  
season.  
OWER BATHS  
essary for the ease and  
\$2 per day; \$10.50 per  
week.  
NOLAN, Proprietor.  
Bunkley, Ga.  
k Hotel,  
E. N. C.  
Elevation 2,000 feet;  
24 degrees; magnifi-  
cent view of the moun-  
tains, tennis court,  
swimming pool, beau-  
tifully landscaped. Re-  
servation and information  
address.  
E. E. EARLE, Supt.  
ing, W. Va.  
O. O. Railroad.  
HOTEL AND CO-  
season. Elevation  
2,000 feet. Magnifi-  
cent view of the moun-  
tains, tennis court,  
swimming pool, beau-  
tifully landscaped. Re-  
servation and information  
address.  
E. E. EARLE, Supt.  
ropole,  
41st and 42nd sta.  
PLAN.  
Hotel in the City.  
Proprietor.  
41st and 42nd sta.  
NCH.  
HOTEL.  
ST OPEN JUNE 1  
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DRETH,  
Hotel.  
NGS,  
Summer Resort for  
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different Springs  
company, makes it  
this favored sec-  
spring water, per-  
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entlemen, bowling  
ing pool in the  
ent orchestra  
Hotel property  
some of the finest  
ANS, Manager.  
HOTEL,  
les at sea, opens  
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PROVIDENCE.  
or circulars, etc.,  
on hotel, New  
L & BALL,  
Managers.  
ANITARIUM  
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Molotov Saffin  
Swedish Move-  
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Address  
L. Manager.  
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Will do all  
or more  
WEST ALA-  
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THIS PAPER CONTAINS  
24 Pages.

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART.  
Pages 1 to 12

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.



23 DAYS FROM TODAY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS,  
WE WILL TAKE STOCK!  
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND ENTIRELY TOO MANY GOODS TO INVOICE.  
THEY MUST BE SOLD.  
WE WANT MONEY! WANT IT BAD!  
To Get It We Will Almost Give Away Dry Goods for the Next Twenty-Three Days.  
HERE ARE A FEW SAMPLE BARGAINS!

**Challies.**  
10,000 yards American Challies, French Pat-  
terns, at 3c yard.  
At 5c yard—100 pieces Colored Striped Crepe  
cloth; cream ground, colored corded stripes;  
very desirable goods; improves with washing.  
**Organdie Batistes.**  
One case Choice Patterns, sheer and lovely  
quality, to go at 10c yard; worth double.  
At 5c yard—5,000 yards solid Chambray's  
standard, 36 goods.  
**Satines.**  
150 pieces French Design American Satines,  
choice styles, 10c yard.  
**India Pongees.**  
Choice styles 12c yard, sold all over Amer-  
ica at 20c.  
**8 1-2c Gingham.**  
200 pieces choice Dress Gingham, Plaids,  
stripes and side bands. Goods heretofore sold  
at 12c yard; now at 8c yard.  
**French Zephyrs.**  
The beauties of the season—Soft and ele-  
gant quality at 15c yard; worth 25c everywhere.  
**French Satines.**  
120 choice pieces the finest French Satines.  
Heretofore worth 35c, now to go at 15c  
yard.  
**Linen Specials.**  
The heaviest stock of the season opened last  
week. 200 dozen all linen luck towels, 22 by  
40 inches, at 20c each.  
100 dozen large size damask towels, assorted  
fancy borders, at 25c each.

100 rolls crash, for towels, at 3c yard.  
50 dozen all linen book-fold damask napkins  
at 6c dozen.  
6-8 napkin, heavy satin damask, superior  
quality, \$1.25 dozen.  
The finest line of table damasks ever brought  
to this country, embracing every grade, white,  
cream and red, at popular prices.  
**White Quilts.**  
2 cases 10-4 White Spreads, good weight, 75c  
each; 200 12-4 extra fine White Spreads at \$1,  
worth \$1.25 everywhere.  
Marseilles Spreads at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 to \$6.  
**Lap Robes.**  
Linen Lap Robes, embroidered centers, at \$1,  
\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75; beautiful designs and  
remarkable for the price.  
**Embroideries.**  
Closing sale of skirtings, absolutely regard-  
less of value.  
\$1 skirtings at 50c yard.  
\$2 skirtings at \$1 yard.  
\$3 skirtings at \$2.50 yard.  
Everything must be closed and closed at  
once. This lot embraces all our choicest im-  
portations. Hemstitched, raved and tucked  
edgings. All must go.  
**White Goods.**  
The crowning point of the season.  
An immense choice and varied stock of  
White Goods to be closed at nominal prices.  
25 pieces Dotted Swiss, lovely goods, at 22c  
yard.  
Hemstitched India Linen, 42 inches wide,  
at 25c yard. Lovely quality.  
200 pieces India Striped Lawn, sheer and  
lovely quality, 10c yard.  
Double-fold Checked Nainsooks at 5c yard;  
worth 8c.  
1 case India Linen to be closed at 3c, worth

8 cents  
White Goods of every kind at bottom prices.  
**Colored Lawns.**  
50 pieces lovely Colored Plaid-corded Lawns  
at 10c yard. Very cheap.  
**SECOND FLOOR.**  
**Unrivalled Attractions.**  
13,500 yards Lace Curtain Scrim at 5c per  
yard.  
1,350 yards figured Crotonne at 8c per yard.  
900 yards tape-bordered Curtain Lace at 10c  
a yard worth 35c.  
10 doz. cotton Jerseys at 20c each; would be  
cheap at 30c.  
3 doz. outing cloth Blouses at 37c each.  
2 doz. striped silk and flannel Blouses at  
\$1.75 each.  
15 Lawn Tennis Suits for Monday at \$1.99  
each.  
7 Beaded Capes left at \$4.25 each, worth  
from \$8.50 to \$15.  
Small lot of Portiers left; will close at \$2.50  
per pair.  
Big stock Curtain Poles in oak, ash, walnut,  
ebony and cherry at 30c each; put up.  
Hall poles put up for \$1.  
Full stock of Lace Curtains at \$1.25 per pair.  
Special drive in \$3 Lace Curtains at \$2.15  
per pair.  
**REMNANTS!**  
**REMNANTS!!**  
**REMNANTS!!!**  
1,009 Remnants in Silks, Black Dress Goods  
and Colored Suitings, at exactly one-third  
price.  
The coming week will be a Special Bargain  
Sale in Remnants!  
**Ladies' Shoes.**  
Ladies' kid button shoes, patent leather tips,  
regular price \$2, now at \$1.50.  
Ladies' French dongola kid shoes, plain and

patent leather tip, at \$2; reduced from \$2.50.  
Ladies' custom-made kid button shoes, com-  
mon-sense and opear, at \$2.50; regular price,  
\$3.00.  
Ladies' French dongola kid button shoes,  
hand-turn, at \$2.50; reduced from \$3.00.  
Ladies' French kid button book, plain and  
patent leather tips, at \$3.50; reduced from  
\$4.50.  
**Oxford Ties.**  
Entire stock of tan Oxfords at factory cost.  
Ladies' tan Oxfords, the best made, at \$2;  
reduced from \$3.  
Ladies' tan Oxfords at \$1.25, regular price  
\$2.  
Ladies' tan Oxfords at \$1.50, reduced from  
\$2.  
Ladies' kid Oxfords, plain and pat. leather  
tips, at \$1.25, regular price \$1.75.  
Ladies' French Dongola Oxfords, plain and  
pat. leather tip, also common-sense, at \$2; re-  
duced from \$2.50.  
Ladies' French kid Oxfords at \$2.50, regular  
price \$3.50.  
**Men's Shoes.**  
Every pair of Men's Shoes in our stock at  
actual Factory Cost!  
Men's Fine Calf Shoes, custom-made, at  
\$2.75; reduced from \$3.50.  
Men's Fine A. M. Calf, strictly hand made  
and warranted, at \$4; never sold for less  
than \$5.  
Men's Fine Kangaroo Dress Shoes, hand-  
made, at \$3.75; reduced from \$5.  
Men's Fine Kangaroo Shoes made at \$4.50;  
regular price \$6.  
**Mens' Furnishings.**  
1,000 dozen Mens' Linen Collars, 4-ply at 9c  
each.  
250 dozen Silk Neck 4-in-hand and Windsor  
Ties at 25c each.

The best Unlaundered Shirt ever sold in the  
country for 50c.  
**Summer Underwear.**  
Full line Knit Underwear for ladies and  
men at correct prices.  
**Umbrellas.**  
24 and 26-inch gloria silk Umbrellas, ox-  
idized handles, at \$1.25.  
At \$1.50—Extra quality gloria 26-in. Um-  
brellas; extra fine goods; gilt and oxidized  
handles.  
At \$2—26-in. gloria Umbrellas, paragon  
frame, 6-in. silver handles.  
The finest goods ever offered for the money.  
**Mourning Parasols and Umbrellas**  
—AT—  
**ALL PRICES!**  
**Hosiery.**  
200 dozen J. M. High & Co's own clean fast  
black Ladies' Hosiery, light weight, fine quality,  
guaranteed not to stain the feet or change color  
after being washed or worn or money refunded.  
25c.  
10 dozen ladies' fine quality fast black gauze  
Lisle Thread Hosiery, Louis Hermsdorf dye;  
warranted not to crack; 40c.  
25 dozen Ladies' Black Silk Hosiery, 50c.  
200 dozen Misses' Light Weight, 40-Gauge  
Hosiery; J. M. High & Co's own Clean, Fast  
Black, Plain and 2 and 1 Rib; guaranteed  
stainless, or money refunded; 25c.  
100 dozen J. M. High & Co's own Clean,  
Fast Black, Half Hose; full regular made  
double heel and toe; warranted not to  
crack; 25c.  
50 dozen Gent's Fast Black, Lisle Thread,  
Half Hose, Louis Hermsdorf and Royal Stain-  
less Dye; every pair guaranteed stainless; 40c.

## J. M. HIGH & CO.

CAPITAL CITY BANK  
OF ATLANTA, GA.

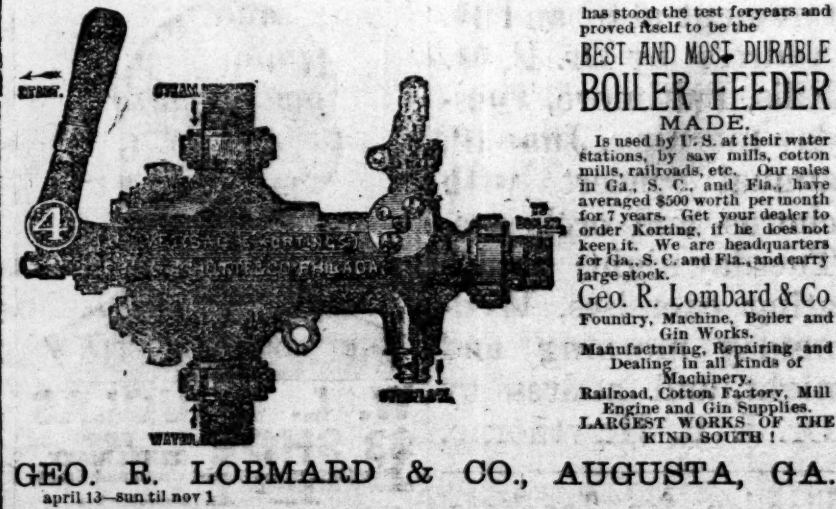
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**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$480,000.**  
Individual Liability Same as National Banks.  
Transacts a general banking business. Commercial paper discounted. Loans made upon ap-  
proved collateral, and collections on points in the United States, Canada and throughout Europe,  
made on the most favorable terms.  
**BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**  
On Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invite the ac-  
counts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue  
DEMAND CERTIFICATES or book in SAVINGS DEPARTMENT  
to draw interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum if left 60 days.  
4 per cent per annum if left six months. 4 1/2 per cent per annum if left twelve months.  
May 13-30

MY GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.  
**JOSEPH THOMPSON,**  
Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer!

SOLE AGENT FOR  
ACME  
CUTTER  
OLD FORRESTER  
MARYLAND CLUB  
ALL - LEADING - BRANDS - CHAMPAGNES - KEPT - IN - STOCK  
HAVE A FULL LINE OF FINE DOMESTIC WINES. IMPORTED CIGARS RECEIVED MONTHLY  
SOLE AGENT FOR ANHAUSER BUSCH BEER.  
**JOSEPH THOMPSON,**  
21 AND 23 KIMBALL HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.  
April 6-dly

**DURABLE ROOFING**  
Is what the farmer wants, and what we have for  
him. Durable, lasting, and reliable.  
Iron and Steel Roofing, that you can put  
on yourself.  
W. F. Plane, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.  
**THE CINCINNATI CORRUGATED CO. Piqua, O.**  
April 15-sun & wk

### The Korting Injector



GEO. R. LOBMARD & CO., AUGUSTA, GA.  
April 12-sun till Nov 1

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—  
**Pure Oak - Tanned Leather Belting,**  
RAW HIDE AND INDIAN TANNED LACE LEATHER.

Agents for the Boston Belting Company, the Original  
Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Goods.  
A Fine Assortment of High Grade Lawn Hose. Give Us a Trial.  
Office and Factory: 40-48 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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W. J. VAN DYKE, Vice-President. JOHN K. OTTLEY, Assistant Cashier.  
**AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING CO.,**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

CAPITAL \$500,000  
**DIRECTORS.**  
JAMES W. ENGLISH, GEORGE W. BLAON, Philadelphia, F. H. HARRISON,  
W. P. INMAN, EDWARD C. PETERS, J. R. GRAY,  
M. C. KISER, S. C. DUNLAP, Gainesville, R. J. LOWRY.  
New York Correspondent: CHASE NATIONAL BANK.  
Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, business  
firms and individuals.  
This corporation is also especially authorized to act as trustee for corporations and individuals, to  
sign and register bonds, certificates of stock and other securities.

### United Underwriters Insurance Co.,

OF ATLANTA, GA.

CAPITAL \$500,000  
Office No. 9 Edgewood Avenue, Traders Bank Building.  
**OFFICERS:**  
JOEL HURT, President. EDWARD A. SWAIN, Manager of Agencies.  
**DIRECTORS:**  
R. J. Lowry, George Winship,  
J. W. English, J. R. Nutting,  
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W. W. Thomas, H. T. James,  
W. A. Russell.











**Woman's Intuition and Genius—Emancipation of the Family—New England and the Mills Bill, Etc.**

While in the university, Mr. Grady, with several fellow-students, established the Eta chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, of which he was a loyal member. He held the position of honor in the fraternity in college, and afterwards as an alumnus. As an active member, he often had occasion in the past to engage in some of the most enthusiastic debates, which arose in connection with the civil war, which was at that time prevalent among the fraternities at the university. In the Phi Kappa Psi, Mr. Grady was as eloquent a speaker as an after-war student, and in matters that were of national importance; and his conservative stand and good advice to his fellow-students is due to the satisfactory adjustment of the fraternal battle that came near plunging bloodied adversaries into a fratricidal fight that battle, and only a few years before his death he referred to it most pleasantly in a stump speech made to a convention of his fellow students, the grand members of Alpha chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi, at the University of North Carolina, which was the fraternity that antagonized his own.

It has been the possession of a wider range of faculties, and a greater power of management of them, which has enabled man to make material out of which genius can construct and create, viz., knowledge. And if woman is to be displayed equal creative power, she too must be supplied with the same kind of raw material out of which the faculties of mind can be made to stand as a substitute."

Professor Ward here strangely confounds culture with genius. Give a plain man all the talents in the world and he will still not be a genius, for he has not the power to kindle upon them the light of genius. The plodder may hew the wood and lay thereon a bullock, and the fire of imagination may lick up the wood and call out the every colors of the bullock. But if the culture produces genius, why is it that the darkness and even the barbarism of the past which we hear the faint vibrations of those minds which we wonder yet? Was the time of Homer, of Dante, of Bacon, of Milton, or of the immortal Shakspeare more

With a reduction of \$100,000,000 in her manufacturing products, how many establishments would be closed in New England? How many men would be unemployed? How many out of control? How much reduction would there be in the rate of wages? How many homes would be hunger led? Would New England realize that she is walking perilously near the edge of the precipice? There is now wide-spread depression in the west and south. Farm values are falling. The price of grain for export is down. Farms are mortgaged. Interest is high. The farmer and the owners have nothing with which to pay. Their markets have been limited, and the price of their products is falling. Further to restrict the sale of their products and to reduce their value, as the new tariff bill proposes, is but to deepen the depression, is but to make the situation now grievous enough. Bankruptcy and foreclosure are now standing at the door.

**Eleven Thousand Manuscripts.**  
The editor of The Century is put to thinking the fact that eleven thousand manuscripts come to The Century Magazine within a year, though that periodical could not possibly more than four hundred.

He perusal of all these manuscripts moves astonished reader to the following observations:

At least the old manuscript reader may, by reason of his age, if nothing else, be pardoned as he at times look over his specialties at

**PILLS.** A perfect remedy for Dis-  
tention, Nausea, Drowsi-  
ness, Bad Taste in the  
Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOB-  
ACCO AND LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels  
and prevent Constipation and Piles. The  
smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a  
day. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.  
CAMPBELL MEDICINE CO., 207 1/2, New York.

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 engh to destination.  
 rates, correct county maps and full informa-  
 call at 15 Kimball House.  
 C. Ray, S. E. P. A., Atlanta, Ga.  
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 G. Edwards, G. F. & T. A., } Cincinnati, O.  
 C. Harvey, Vice Pres., }  
 11-d ly.

**IRON FENCE**  
 SIXTY STYLES FOR  
 CEMETERY & LAWN



DISCIPLES OF  
BLACKSTONE.Young Graduates of Law Who Set  
Sail on the Legal Sea.

## THE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

And its Work—Thirty-four Young  
Men to Graduate.

ATHENS, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—A legal harvest, and thirty-four bright, promising young law graduates are about to sail on the commencement day rolls around, and the chancellor of the State university is handing out diplomas, there will be thirty-four anxious beings in the number of students around the chapel rostrum, awaiting that document which will admit them into the ranks of the state, and enable them to put their pen and quill to the service of their countrymen.

The question may arise as to where Georgia is going to find a place for all of them, but it is easily answered. Georgia has a place for every man who, in his heart, determines to work. She has no room for laggards. Her motto is "Onward," and she invites all of her sons to join in her triumphal march. Hence every man in the law class of 1890 will be in line, for there never was a set of young men more determined to succeed than this class.

The class is distinguished from others in that it is the largest class ever graduating from the law school. In it are students from every portion of our state. Some are college graduates, others are men of self-education; a few are rich, a vast majority are poor; while taken as a class they make up as fine a lot of young men as can be found anywhere.

A special feature in it is the lecture feature. Several prominent lawyers of Georgia lecture to the class once a year on important legal topics, and these lectures are very instructive. The course of study is a most thorough one and gives the student an excellent preparation for future practice.

A brief sketch of the law faculty and law school will doubtless be of interest.

ITS FACULTY.

Its present faculty consists of Professor George Dudley Thomas, Professor Andrew J. Cobb, Judge Howell Cobb and Dr. Samuel C. Benedict.

Professor George Dudley Thomas is a native of Athens, the son of Colonel Stevens Thomas, one of Athens' most prominent and respected citizens. When quite young he entered the University of Georgia, and in 1877 graduated from the law school. In 1882 his eminent ability as a lawyer and his active recommendation by the bar led him to be called to a professorship in the law school of the university, and he was elected to that position, which he has filled most acceptably. He is one of the counsel for the Richmond and Danville railroad and enjoys an immense practice. His opinion on law is sought after by many of the best of the state's qualified men in Georgia for the position he holds.

Prof. Andrew J. Cobb, youngest son of the late General Howell Cobb, also fills a professor's chair. He inherits much of his father's intense mind and ability. He is a graduate of the University of Georgia, in the class of '76, and has since been in the practice of law for fourteen years. During that time he has stored his mind with legal knowledge and experience, thus fitting him to a high degree for the position of professor which he has held since 1884.

He is quite an authority upon law, and his opinions have much weight. He is now city attorney, and is local counsel for the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway company. As a professor, he ranks high, and under him each law class succeeds admirably.

Judge Howell Cobb, brother to Professor Andrew J. Cobb, is a late addition to the faculty of the law school, having been elected to that place this term. He brings to the aid of his knowledge of the law the experience of quite a number of years upon the bench as judge of the city court of Clarke county. He, too, is a man of great qualifications for the position he holds, and is highly respected for his worth in every duty and way.

Dr. Samuel C. Benedict holds the chair of medical jurisprudence, and a very important branch is his. He is thoroughly acquainted with his profession and his expounding of the principles of the medical science as applied to law is of exceeding great value to the lawyers, young and old.

These constitute the faculty of the law school, and each one is beloved by all members of the classes which are turned out each year.

With such a body of instructors, the University Law School stands without a peer in the south.

THE CLASS OF 1890.

The class of 1890 is the largest ever graduating from the law school, and contains a large amount of brain and energy, which are qualities of success.

Joseph A. Alexander hails from Baxley, Ga., where he was born in 1865. He graduated with distinction from Baxley academy in 1884, and has since been in the practice of law in Appling and Tatnall counties. He is a man of great qualifications for the position he holds, and is highly respected for his worth in every duty and way.

Robert Lee Avery claims the gate city as his home, and is the son of the late Dr. J. C. Avery, of that city. He was prepared for college at Noel's military institute, where he graduated with first honors. He entered Emory college and still maintained his high standard of scholarship. Not confining himself strictly to his text books, he gained the following literary honors: Public debater of the law class, champion debater of the law society three times, champion debater of the law society, editor Emory Mirror, junior speaker, senior orator and president of his class in 1886. Since here, he has done well in his class, served as editor of the University Reporter, and goes forth to join the ranks of rising young lawyers in Atlanta.

Wyatt de Keverle Barclay first saw the light in Habersham county in 1861, but was raised and educated in Darien.

He has for some time been sailing on journalistic seas, upon which he has been very successful. He was for four years clerk of the superior court of McIntosh county. While a member of the law class, he has been connected with the Athens Banner in his city. The city of Darien will be greatly benefited by his shingle, and the juris of the county of his adoption will be away by his eloquence.

J. F. L. Bond is fortunate in his birthplace, hailing from the "Old Free State," Madison county, starting on the voyage of life in 1863, and battling for himself up to the present time. He took the academic course at Hartwell and in 1886 was chosen principal of Bond's academy, which position he held for three years. He will stick close to his native health and practice law in Danielsville.

Joseph Clifton Boone, son of the late Hon. K. L. Boone, of Hall county, was born in Gainesville in 1869. He graduated at the University of Georgia in 1886, impressing both teachers and associates with his brilliant mind, and carrying off several medals. He graduated from the University of Georgia in the excellent class of 1888, maintaining his high standard of excellence. Since his graduation he studied law under the able and experienced Joseph Clifton Boone, son of the late Hon. K. L. Boone, of Hall county.

Hon. S. C. Dunlap, of Gainesville, is an assistant clerk of the house of representatives during the session of '88. His career in the law class has been one of eminent distinction. In a notable contest in the Democratic society this spring, Mr. Boone easily won a place as champion debater, and in the contest for a speaker's place from the law class given in Gainesville, he was elected champion. He is a fine athlete, and has won many prizes at the last fall, and making the 100 yards dash in 14.4 seconds.

R. C. Cannon, better known among his associates as "Red," is the son of Captain Henry A. Cannon, who fell at the battle of Ocean Pond, in 1864, while doing his duty bravely. Mr. Cannon, for several years of his youth, had a commercial life, but in later years determined that he would study the law, for which he had a passion. Accordingly, he entered the University of Georgia last fall, and has taken a good stand in his class.

Edward A. Cohen, a native of New York city, was born in 1868, and in 1882 removed to Macon, Ga. Graduating with first honor from the Macon high school in 1885, he entered the sophomore class of the university, and graduated in the class of 1889, leading the B. Ph. course. While in college his career was one of continued success, he receiving junior and senior speakers' places, and serving as editor of the Reporter, also doing work on the city papers. He is now associate editor of the Reporter, and is highly respected for his worth in every duty and way.

John Randolph Cooper, better known as "Buck," is a native of Lawrenceville, Ga. He may very well be called a self-made man. By perseverance and industry he was enabled to enter the University of Georgia, in 1887, and graduated with the class of '89. Mr. Cooper has made quite an excellent reputation here. He joined the Democratic society wherein he has attained a high degree of perfection in the delivery of oratory. He is a fine athlete, and has won many prizes at the last fall, and making the 100 yards dash in 14.4 seconds.

James G. Crawford is an Echols county man. He is the youngest of several brothers, who are prominent men in south Georgia. He entered the University of Georgia in 1885, and graduated with the class of '89. He is an ardent and successful student, standing among the first of his class; a good reader and ready speaker. He has a high degree of interest in his debating society. He will settle in Valdosta, Ga., and will make it his headquarters.

Joseph H. Drewry, a native of Griffin, Ga., received his primary education in Griffin schools, and entered the sophomore class at Mercer university in 1887. He received sophomore and junior speakers' places and was senior orator, graduating in 1889. He is a fine athlete, and has won many prizes at the last fall, and making the 100 yards dash in 14.4 seconds.

Marion C. Edwards was born in Stewart county in 1868, but at an early age moved to Randolph county, where he now resides. He took the literary course at the South-west Georgia Male and Female college, and began teaching at the age of sixteen. In 1886 he entered the University of Georgia, but was prevented from completing his course by measles. He entered the law class last fall and has taken a high stand. He ran for president of his class, the election resulting in a tie. He will probably settle at Davidson, Ga.

George C. Evans is another Mercer graduate who is drinking in the copious draughts of legal learning from our university spring. He hails from Sandersville, Ga., and is a graduate of Mercer university in the class of '87. His connection with the University Law School has been one of eminent success, and he leaves Athens for Sandersville, where he will practice law and a bright future awaits him.

J. B. Fitzgerald is a native of Stewart county, and a graduate of Mercer university in the class of '87. While there he won the sophomore medal and took the senior speaker's place. He taught school for one year, and then entered the law school, in which he signally distinguished himself on all sides. He is one of the men who have received the distinguished honor of law class orator. He will settle in Americus, and Sumter county.

Joseph Fried was born in Germany, and came to the United States when only six years old. He has lived in a great many places in the United States, but most of his life in this country has been spent in Macon. He has been successful in business, but, preferring the law, he came to the university last fall. He easily forged to the front of his class, and stood among the highest until a month or two since, when his eyes compelled him to give up his studies to a great extent. Macon will be a fortunate city in securing his citizenship, and he will practice his chosen profession there.

Decatur, in the area of the law class, is the son of the late Hon. K. L. Boone, of Hall county.

Rev. Donald Fraser, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was born at Monticello, Fla., in 1870, and is the youngest man in the present law class. He attended Moreland Park Military academy. He is a popular and dignified young gentleman, making friends with all whom he meets. He will probably settle in Atlanta and swell the number of lawyers in that growing city, but wherever he goes the city may well be proud of his coming into its midst.

J. B. Geiger, a native of Tatnall county, first saw the light of day in 1864. He took an arduous course in the Excelsior High school, Bullock county, and subsequently edited the Tatnall county paper for four years. He took a two years' course at Mercer, and afterwards was principal of the academy in Montgomery county. He has made many friends while here. He will practice law in Macon, Ga., and will be a great asset to the city.

William W. Gordon, Jr., was born in Savannah, Ga., in 1862, and after pursuing his studies arduously, graduated from the University of Georgia in 1886. Mr. Gordon is a writer of no little note, as his article on "Once a Week," will attest. He is a fine athlete, and has won many prizes at the last fall, and making the 100 yards dash in 14.4 seconds.

Daniel Webster Green was born in the gate city in 1870, and he thoroughly represents the push and go-ahead of his native city. He graduated from the public schools of that city in 1888, he at once entered the University of Georgia, and in 1889, he was elected to the position of junior orator, and he showed a marked degree of zeal and ability. He entered the law school in 1889, and has made many friends during his stay in our midst. Mr. Green will practice law in Atlanta with Colonel Ulysses Lewis.

Thomas F. Green claims the classic city as his home. He has been raised and educated in that city. He entered the University of Georgia in 1887, and graduated with the class of '89. Mr. Green has made quite an excellent reputation here. He joined the Democratic society wherein he has attained a high degree of perfection in the delivery of oratory. He is a fine athlete, and has won many prizes at the last fall, and making the 100 yards dash in 14.4 seconds.

John D. Little, a son of Hon. William A. Little of Muscogee, was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1870, and was graduated with the class of 1888. Since his commencement of college life at the university, Mr. Little has received many honors. He was elected anniversary of the Demosthenian society in 1888, and his speech was a model one. He is now editor-in-chief of the University Reporter, and he will make it his headquarters.

Frederick R. Martin, obtained his first education in that place, then attended school in Macon, Mercer university in 1885, and went from thence to Wake Forest, N. C., where he completed his course. He taught school for awhile at Cochran, Ga., and then came to Athens. He is a fine athlete, and has won many prizes at the last fall, and making the 100 yards dash in 14.4 seconds.

R. L. Maynard is a native of Monroe county, being born in 1867. He attended Hilliard institute, and while there took the medal of declaration, and was captain of Hilliard Institute cadets. He entered the University of Georgia in 1885, and since then has won an enviable reputation, both in his society as a debater and in his studies. He will practice law in Columbus with his father.

Robert Lee Moore was born in Screven county, Ga., in 1867. He first attended the Scarborough academy, and in 1885 entered the Middle Georgia Military and Agricultural college at Milledgeville. In 1888 he took a full course in Moore's Business college. He has since that time engaged in mercantile pursuits in Savannah, but found that his natural bent was towards the law, and accordingly he came to the law school, where he has succeeded well in his studies. He has not yet decided where he will locate.

Pryor L. Mynatt is one of Atlanta's brightest sons, and one that reflects credit upon his native city. He attended the University of Kentucky, and graduated in 1886. He is a young man of rare intellectual powers, and in the course he took at Center, won all the oratorical medals given. After graduation he studied law under Hon. P. L. Mynatt, his distinguished father, and this enabled him to take a splendid stand here. While here he has won many friends, and will leave Athens respected by all who knew him. He will practice law in Atlanta, where he will, no doubt, attain a high eminence in his profession.

Hope C. Polhill hails from Forsyth, Ga., and Mitchell county as his birthplace. He entered the University of Georgia in 1885, where he graduated with distinction in 1889. Having been elected principal of Hilliard institute, of Forsyth, he returned thither to take charge of that well-known school, but having a desire to become a lawyer, he gave up his school and again entered the university to perfect himself in his chosen profession. He is an able speaker, and his law office is located in the center of the city.

John G. Polhill was born in Forsyth, Ga., in 1865. Having received his education in his native town, he moved into the county where he made a success of farming, but always cherishing the desire to study law, he entered the university. Since his arrival here he has studied law, and will practice in his chosen profession. He is a fine athlete, and has won many prizes at the last fall, and making the 100 yards dash in 14.4 seconds.

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William H. Pope is one of the brightest men that the university can boast. While born at Edisto Island, South Carolina, Atlanta nevertheless is proud to claim him as one of her sons. Graduating from the boys' high school in 1886, he entered the sophomore class of the university, taking A.M. course and graduating with first honor in the class of '89. Mr. Pope has taken almost every honor the university affords, being a member of the Phi Kappa society, and a member of the Demosthenian society, and anniversary for the same during his stay in college. He will practice law in college, and as a writer for the Athens Evening Chronicle and Athens Banner, he has achieved quite a reputation. Since his entrance into the law school, he has been a member of the Phi Kappa society, and he holds the position of adjunct professor, in addition to pursuing his studies. He goes to Atlanta, and will practice law in the office of Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith. A bright future lies before him.

W. H. Quarterman is a native of Culberson, Ga., and was graduated from the University of Georgia in 1887. He now lives in Walthamville, Liberty county, in which he has been practicing law since he graduated in 1888, having received sophomore and senior places. He will practice law in southeast Georgia.

J. E. Smith was born in Echols county in 1866. Having spent his early days on the farm, he moved to Thomasville, and entered the branch school of the university, after which he entered the University of Georgia, where he spent two years. In 1889 he taught a term at the University of Florida. Mr. Smith will engage in the practice of his chosen profession at Savannah, Ga.

Will P. Spence was born in Coffee county in 1871, and moved to his present home in Wareboro, Ware county, in 1885. He attended the school at Wareboro until September, 1888, when he entered Emory college. He will make all of his profession his care.

John D. Little, a son of Hon. William A. Little of Muscogee, was born in Columbus, Ga., in 1870, and was graduated with the class of 1888. Since his commencement of college life at the university, Mr. Little has received many honors. He was elected anniversary of the Demosthenian society in 1888, and his speech was a model one. He is now editor-in-chief of the University Reporter, and he will make it his headquarters.

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J. P. Walker, a native of Laurens Hill, Ga., is one of the cleverest men in the law class. He, too, spent his early days on the farm, and attended school in Milledgeville, and also at Dahlonega. In 1886 he entered the University of Kentucky, where he held only a year. In 1886 he was elected principal of the Condor, a college, which school he raised to a high standard by his ability and untiring energy. He entered the university in 1887, where he has since been following his chosen profession in his native county.

Walter K. Wheatley is one of the most popular men in college, and he well deserves his popularity. He hails from the pushing, thriving little city of Americus, where he was born in 1868. The public schools there gave him his early training, and he afterwards attended Bellview High School, Va., Eastman Business College, and finally graduated from Mercer University. Mr. Wheatley has secured by his zeal and ability many friends who as a token of their confidence, elected him business manager of the Pandora and also associated editor of the Reporter. He will practice law in his native town, and will succeed at whatever he undertakes.

Augustus Cleveland Wilcox, is last on the roll, but not least in reputation and character by any means. He entered the university in 1886, and was elected junior speaker, sophomore speaker, and sophomore refutal medalist. He is a member of the Phi Kappa society, and a member of the Demosthenian society, and anniversary for the same during his stay in college. He will practice law in college, and as a writer for the Athens Evening Chronicle and Athens Banner, he has achieved quite a reputation. Since his entrance into the law school, he has been a member of the Phi Kappa society, and he holds the position of adjunct professor, in addition to pursuing his studies. He goes to Atlanta, and will practice law in the office of Messrs. Hoke and Burton Smith. A bright future lies before him.

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One week is gone, and our trade while it paid us less profit last week, was perfectly satisfactory. We sold immense quantities, some at cost and less, balance at small profit to cover expenses. As advertised on June 1st, we are determined to make a clean, sweeping reduction in every department by the 1st of July, to facilitate stock-taking. Commencing tomorrow, the second week, we will offer Plain and Dotted Swiss, White and Figured Lawns, Cream Lined and Plain Lawns, Table Linens, white and colored, in sets, Napkins and Towels, Velour and Chenille Covers, Bed Spreads, French Sateens, Gingham, Laces, Imported Embroidered and Plain White Dress Goods, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Summer Underwear, French Flannels, Outing Cloths, Percales, Woolen Dress Goods, French Imported Combination Suits, Trimmings, all kinds Lace Suitings, Silk, black and colors, black Canvas for Bathing Suits, hemstitched and bordered Nuns' Veilings, Silk and Wool, and all wool Grenadines, Hosiery, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gents' Dress Shirts and Night Shirts, Shoes, Corsets, Fancy Goods, Ladies' Spring Wraps, Traveling Ulsters in Gloria Silk and Wool, Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas and Ladies' Parasols, Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket-Books, Hand Satchels, Etc., Etc. All these, and thousands of others, which is impossible to name here, will go at prices to clear up and reduce quantities on hand.

In all the above we have spoken of nothing that is not first-class, new and stylish; our only object is to reduce the stock in every department. As to odd lots, short ends and remnants, we are going to make sweeping, clear sales if it is possible to do so, as we can't take them in the inventory.

DON'T MISUNDERSTAND US. We do not propose to slaughter anybody or anything. We simply desire the trade to understand that we have too many goods on hand, and that as we take our usual semi-annual inventory on the 1st day of July, we are willing to make a forced sale throughout the different departments by making special low prices, and in many instances, will not cover cost price to facilitate the work—in other words, we are going to make a spring cleaning, giving to our customers, and the trade generally, the benefits. This will be our second week, and if the trade will take hold like it did on the first, you will have to come early to get first-class selections. However, our stocks are yet immensely full, and the goods surpassingly beautiful. This forced sale and low prices applies also to our Furniture and Carpet Departments. It will pay to come at once, if you want goods. Country merchants are invited to price with us. It will pay them.

# CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

### HIS LAST CHANCE.

The lieutenant arose with somewhat of a headache. In common with most of the officers of the fort he was given to tarrying rather longer at the wine than the good of the service really demanded, and last night, as was the custom, cards had formed part of the entertainment. He was not loser in cash, but he was in self-respect. He had kept himself reasonably clear from the base things in life till he came here, but the velvet of West Point suffered abrasion when it met the wolf skin of the frontier. Things were more primitive. Men spoke and thought farther away from that social hangman's whip which keeps us all in order. The lieutenant felt abused, and wondered, as he slowly dressed himself, how he could thread the way out of this labyrinth; how he could stand up clean among the soft, warm influence of a languid, blonde woman; not apart from—the comrades of his new life. And there was even something more than that. He did not care to transform the army into a drinking room, but he cherished a lively hope that one day might come when he could prove that other heights were better than this round of cynicism, rattle and routine. The mail coach brought him to the Springs this morning, arriving before he arose, thus avoiding the heat of the day, and when the lieutenant returned from breakfast he found a letter on his table. It was only one of many missives, but it was the one letter of them all to him. Mand Coventry was a good correspondent. She wrote such delightfully long letters. There wasn't much of news or philosophy in them, but one rose from the reading with a consciousness of having been for nearly an hour in her presence. A perfect reserve pervaded every line, and yet, one felt the soft, warm influence of a languid, blonde woman; the incense of deference paid by a rare creature, weak and willing to be led, rose to the brain of a man not given to underestimating himself. She was rich, too. All these things revolved themselves, rather than were revolved, in his mind as he sat on the cool porch in the rising day and studied the familiar picture.

But his heart would come back from all these wanderings after lofty things and fix itself right here in the smoke of the Sierras. He had met Kate Bentley. He had walked with her and talked with her, had danced with her and had sounded the welcome depths of strong goodfellowship. She was dark, with cheeks of wine and lips of red; she was strong, resourceful, composed. He felt drawn to her like iron to a magnet. She complemented where he was deficient. She was equipped abundantly with those qualities that had been denied him.

Marriage to a good woman was undoubtedly the one sure way to quit the bad and invite to the good without getting out of step with the forces at the fort—and before he knew it the lieutenant had said almost inaudibly:

"Yes, marriage; but to which one of them?" Then he recovered his pose with a laugh at the arrogance, and did them both the grace to confess that he had no reason to know that either one would have him.

And here came Kate Bentley right at a time when she should stay away. No doubt the lieutenant would have come from his reverie just as he had from many a one before. These early morning reflections following a night of excess are ropes of sand, and few men are bound long by their folds. Here came Kate Bentley with an Indian boy attendant, sitting her pony like a queen and reining up so gracefully that the cavalry officer paid mental honors to her horsemanship.

She sat there in the saddle as he came down to the road and stood talking to her. The girl seemed a very bundle of electricity this morning. Her look, her words, her actions that crossed him through three years of space, and then her winking departure—all blent in an influence that cleared his brain and thrilled into his nerves to the very tips of his fingers.

"Going to a wedding, is she?" he mused as he walked back to the porch. "Gad, I would like to go to a wedding with her, I think." He was erect and full of force. The brief meeting had shocked him into clearer vision and deeper thought.

The Bentleys were the one family where ladies of the fort could visit on terms of equality. Judge Bentley, the father, had come there ten years before, almost as soon as the fort gave protection from the ravages of In-

dians, and had established a stock ranch, which was making him a very wealthy man. His wife, who was the loss of many things she had appreciated in her former home, still kept the social atmosphere about her quite at its best. Kate continued her study in an eastern school, and when she came at length to her California home she fell at once into the graces of the ladies at the garrison. She had admirers without number of all degrees, from the vaqueros who congregate at her father's wild horses to the very pink of delinquency at the fort. But she seemed the model of all heart whole young women, and while the farthest possible remove from a quietude, she was able to win allegiance from all and to inspire each with respectful regard.

"Going to a wedding," mused the lieutenant again, and he fell to thinking the kind of a home she would keep. Was she not better, after all, for an army officer than that passive luxuriance in Coventry's mansion? Surely he felt for her a much stronger attraction. The very air about her seemed tingling with an influence he enjoyed. His eyes were brighter, his heart was lighter, he was more instinctive with life when near her than when anywhere else in the world.

It was a puzzle. He would go up in the redwoods. Maybe the balsam of their branches might prove a balm for him. So he took a following piece, donned the lightest military regulations would let him wear, and walked up the steep path back of the fort. Into the fringing thickets of Manzanita, beyond them, and across the half ridge of the mountain, which showed white like a bank of snow sixty miles away, and then across the threshold of the redwoods. Here the shade was deep and grateful.

He found a giant redwood that had stood for centuries, perhaps, before it "yielded to the shoulder of the Titan blast," but which now lay prone upon the ground, a half buried with the drifting needles of successive years. Its mossy bole offered a sumptuous couch, and the lieutenant stretched himself for an hour, basking in the soft influence of a languid, blonde woman; the incense of deference paid by a rare creature, weak and willing to be led, rose to the brain of a man not given to underestimating himself.

He lay there looking at that dark shadow which crept from the farther foothills and traveled so steadily eastward across the valley, calculating the hours of the day, and when the first sound that had broken his reverie, announced some unexpected approach. He first thought of deer and mounded his forgotten pistols. Then he fancied it might be a bear, and began to be uneasy. But when human language reached his ears a moment later he knew that the most dangerous of animals was near him.

"He'll be there," said one man in a tone that implied repetition. "Yes, he'll be there, said three or four fellows the money won't go far among us all."

"But I tell you he will only bring one," said the first speaker a little sharply. "No need to be careful in these dense woods. They are better than the walls of the Bastille for hiding secrets."

"Then," fretted the other, "it will be just our luck to strike a dozen fellows on that stage and get the daylight shot through us."

His companion laughed coldly at his querulous comrade, and together they walked on toward the dip of the mountain. The lieutenant sat bolt upright on the mossy redwood.

"Why, they're going jump the mail wagon," he said almost staggered at what promised to be even more of a sensation than he wanted. As he sat there quickly calculating whether he had time to alarm the garrison, he saw the old stage coach, two miles away, stop in front of the Bentley farm. He saw a group of men and women throng about it, then he saw it start again at a lively gallop and make straight for the pass, where he slowly calculated the stage robbers had planned to intercept it.

As it came nearer he saw a man and woman sitting on the one seat "outside," and had time through his growing excitement, to envy them somewhat of their lovely evening and moonlight ride down the valley on that elevated and swaying perch.

He saw his way clearly enough into an ugly row, but there was neither time nor inclination for hesitation, so he grasped his light following piece and started down the hillside in the track of the robbers. To avoid being seen he made a detour at the point where they had boldly crossed the bald ridge of mountains, and, keeping the shadow of the forest constantly about him, passed near the stage road and wondered if that vehicle with its precious

reight would ever weather the ambush on a climb this hill. Still descending, but more guardedly now, he waited for some sign from those who had preceded him.

Suddenly his eye caught the wide swaying of a small pine shrub. It bent far over to the left, then to the right, then forward, and a soldier with a signal code. Responsive to the message he saw a broad, white hat far down the slope swing once around.

"Fandango the Mexican stage robber," exclaimed the lieutenant under his breath, for he recognized the hat despite the distance as one that covered a head on which a price had long been offered by the garrison.

Passing down an open slope he saw a quick movement in front of him. A thick, low pine branch had been thrust aside and as he stepped forward, the lieutenant threw his gun to his back and sent a lead bird shot rattling into the pine. It took effect. The smothered curse of a man came first and then the crash of a Spencer rifle. The lieutenant knew that the very air about her seemed tingling with an influence he enjoyed. His eyes were brighter, his heart was lighter, he was more instinctive with life when near her than when anywhere else in the world.

He was as busy as and as coolly preparing for the duel as the officer; but fate was against him. The lieutenant saw him, cocked both barrels and fired in an instant time, and the ounce of lead the bandit discharged flew wide of its mark, for two good loads of small shot were deeply bedded in the head and neck of the offender.

The next moment he was astride the fellow, clutching the more dangerous carbine. But he did not need to struggle, for the writhing, tormented body of the bandit was a sure guide to the possibility of inflicting harm. Loosing the carbine belt he strapped it about him, broke his own following piece so as to render it useless, and then, with the muzzle of the mountain gun toward the pass, just here he must have felt the effect of that first shot, for he forgot the pass, forgot that the government paid the bandit's ransom, and started on a run toward the pass. Just here he must have felt the effect of that first shot, for he forgot the pass, forgot that the government paid the bandit's ransom, and started on a run toward the pass.

A shout and a shot from the pass told him that the bandit was taking to his heels. The lieutenant followed him, the scream of horses, the cursing of men, the scream of a woman, and the thud of a falling body, which told of a successful chase. Another shout and a shot from the pass told him that the bandit was taking to his heels. The lieutenant followed him, the scream of horses, the cursing of men, the scream of a woman, and the thud of a falling body, which told of a successful chase.

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prisoners. Then the lieutenant gave his first attention to his wounds. He was growing strangely weak for a victor, and leaned against the overturned stage, too helpless to stand alone.

"You are a nobleman!" That was the first thing he heard above that rising roar in his ears. A thrill like electricity ran through him. It was the woman whose nerve and courage had turned defeat into triumph.

"Ay!" It was more than that! It was Kate Bentley. She laid a gentle hand upon his bleeding arm, and with the other tried to steady him to a seat. But the tonic of her touch banished the faintness, and with a wave of feeling that may be pardoned in a young man lately a hero, he wrapped both his arms about this treasure, and for one blissful moment publicly hugged a most handsome young woman.

How the mist rolled away! How he hated himself for that decision on the fallen redwood. No wonder his dead senses clouded his mental vision. Why had he not stood upright like a man among the virile trunks of living trees? Surely their stronger bearing would have guided his judgment better. All his being but his mind was the missing part of life. His mind flew to the future and he saw himself the proud husband of this heroine of the Sierras.

"But how did you come here?" he asked, releasing her. They had become the center of a group.

"I was in the coach," she answered. She was not embarrassed. They all stood too close in the valley of the shadow of death to measure trifles. "What on earth brought you there?" he pursued, regarding her only.

She released herself gently and he reclined upon the cushions they had piled for him. "Why don't you know?" she asked, and there might have been somewhat of regret in the tone, "I was married this afternoon. I told you I was going to a wedding when I passed the fort last night. This is my husband. We are going to the bay. Fandango knew it, and knew we had some money with us. That's why he chose this time!"

"This is your husband?" questioned the lieutenant very weakly indeed, taking the hand of a rich young ranchman.

"My husband?" and then she stooped and moved the cushions slightly she gazed far down into those dimming eyes and added: "If he were not—but she did not finish. She rose, her lashes a little wet, went over to the young man whose name she bore, put both hands in his, and together they caught step again for the march of life.

The coach was righted, the robbers were placed inside and taken to the fort, and two men lifted the wounded lieutenant on a rude litter and carried him home through the deepening shadows of redwoods, then out into the glorious dawn of moonlight.

He had the best of care and his wounds healed rapidly enough, but the man himself did not seem to get well. For more than a year he suffered that sort of stupor in which he had seen his first redwoods circle of light demolished, and then he confessed to himself that losing this one woman he had lost all.

There are two kinds of love—the love of the river, which through continents pushes its pathway forever.

To pour its fond heart in the sea. The difference in each case is this: The river is lost if the ocean is missed.

But the ruinous road of cynicism, revel and routine never captivated him again. He was above it, and yet not a man in the service kept such a hold on the hearts of his brother officers as he did.

A New Departure. Real Irish linen note paper, ruled or unruled, with envelopes to match, sold by the pound at John St. Miller's, 313 Market street. dif

### NOMA.

It was just after the battle on lake Erie. A young sailor—a lieutenant of one of Perry's ships—having obtained leave of absence, was on his way to the house of his brother, about fifteen miles back from the shore of Niagara river. Having gained the east shore of the river he struck into a dense forest, through which he would be obliged to pass before reaching the more open country. Knowing that hostile Indians occasionally lurked in this vicinity, the young man rapidly glanced keenly from side to side.

Suddenly, with a wild whoop, up sprang a party of Indians, at once making him a prisoner.

One had raised his tomahawk to scalp him, when another, who seemed the chief, prevented his doing so. Lieut. Rivers lay bound helpless upon the ground.

Suddenly an unexpected apparition appeared in the person of a half-breed Indian girl of seventeen, whom Rivers recognized as one he had occasionally seen prowling about the vicinity of his brother's house.

She was a beautiful girl, a rich color mantled upon her cheeks, and her dark eyes glowed like stars.

The lieutenant endeavored to catch her glance as she conversed with the party of Indians, but she would not even deign him a look. Meanwhile preparations were going on which convinced Rivers that he was to be burnt at the stake. Finally he was led to believe that his execution would not take place until the following morning.

The girl had long since departed, not having acted as if she knew him. Rivers shuddered. "I have heard that an Indian never forgets a kindness," thought he, "but it is not so in this case."

Just as he spoke he thought he heard a slight rustling in the brush near which lay his head. He half turned, to behold a pair of bright eyes gleaming through the darkness. The next moment his thoughts were severed by a knife.

"Wait! little, then run. Canoe by bank. Get in, paddle to other side." It was the voice of Noma, the Indian girl.

Rivers obeyed directions. Suddenly rising, he bounded over the half extinguished embers of a fire which had been kindled, and in a moment, was on the bank—the cries of the red-skinned guard proclaiming that they had discovered his escape.

Into the canoe he sprang, and was soon paddling briskly toward the opposite shore. The cries of the Indians cracked, and over went the canoe, as one side of it—this part lay the vessel being old and damaged—was cut into two parts. The young man as he clung to the fragments of the frail craft, uttered a groan, to give his pursuers the impression that he was mortally injured.

He heard the splash of their paddles, however, as they took to their canoes.

He was endeavoring to steer the fragment of the light craft to land, when he found himself right in the current leading to the falls!

He had escaped death in one of the most terrific battles ever fought, to meet with one more awful—to be dashed to pieces on the rocks and swallowed up in the thundering waters of Niagara!

him—has darted out in a canoe from the bushes skirting the shore. Quickly he seized the case, and assisted by her rolls into it. The canoe is fast, but the waters pour over it so as to almost swamp it.

The young man now discovers that there is a line extending from a stout tree ashore, to the bow of the vessel, to which this end it has been fastened by Noma. The twin soon hauled the light craft ashore.

Rivers then learned that the Indian girl, with some of her people, had on the day before been here employed with ropes landing down and fastening some of the trees, for the purpose of helping to erect a fort for the British.

"You have rescued me—have more than rewarded me for the little service I once did you," said the lieutenant.

"Not only for that," answered Noma, softly her dark eyes beaming upon him; "me loved you. Yes," she went on, "and me determined you shall not die! After me cut through with knife me watch you; see you carried off by tide. Me run along till come here, and faster rope to canoe. Now me show you which way go home!" He followed his beautiful foot guide, who, by a secret path through the woods, conducted him to the home of his brother.

Subsequently Rivers married the beautiful half-breed, and took the pains to give her a good English education.

This is one of the most charming months of the year. Get yourself into condition to enjoy it to the utmost by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best spring medicine. Sold by all druggists.

LOOK YOUR OWN. Prevent tendency to wrinkles or ageing of the skin by using LEATHELL'S OIL. Preserves a youthful plump, fresh condition of the features. Prevents withering of the skin, drying up of the flesh. Prevents flabbiness. Prevents chapping, cracking, itching, smooth, soft, supple, and healthy. Keenly, at \$1.00 per bottle. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

Woman's Health and Life. Depend more on regularity than on any other causes combined. An actual or living death is the result of derangement of functions which makes woman what she is; immediate relief is the only safeguard against wreck and ruin. In all cases of stoppage, delayed, painful or other irregularities, Bradford's Female Regulator is the only sure remedy. It acts by giving tone to the nervous centres, improving the blood and determining directly to the organs involved. The most intelligent physicians use and prescribe it. Book to Woman mailed free. Write to The Bradford Regulator Co., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga. Sold by all druggists.

Excelsior Steam Laundry. The Excelsior Steam Laundry has leased the large three-story building at 47 Decatur street, and have what might be said to be the best equipped laundry establishment in the south. They are prepared to do the very best work. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. Satisfaction guaranteed. Greatest care taken with goods. Give them a trial. ap 22 dy

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JOSEPH

A Fierce

FINALLY

The Sto

Joseph Ish and fierce preacher who people hate. One day Frank Callow from using his tormentors. A might have in the bottom. The incident again was on Islands' brawling, and the grave of Hamlet, etc. The young sap, because narrow house native line and negro grove opportunity to Indian of de mediator and Islands wought com be found pe of their joy, none misde But to be the face of man and the role undert is told by singular for Here is t "A most a tion of Ch penalty for one found forms of the lashes were But Island this edict, friends abe to meet wi for religio the group the law: was born each profe placed up names app authentic religion of ing progr light hors to be mona partial ju vigilant at lan Indian womhip at manifest detection miles. "One n near to th the trail to guide. Steadily came to a and heart ground b grass, tow melody caught h caught h were but digging heart as heart as his evil. There, grass, t shook, a body of Z stanza to man; an heaven's for beat not unde He had don't do these of his singing theaus of glory that. The Gre dark g these bolted lea the his d length to carry that av stood over a which There crying he nev "At stood sels, bring of the tremb he fou unspie chloes "Be fortu round avent taken ment then tures ceives land he sa the s have made strip spari not diant fall s the h shau bade to wom orderd when "S the thng who paine hasi The purp feebly "N signed loved people they thar "T age enfor was Chr the m ming type reje suiff



## JOSEPH ISLANDS, THE CREEK.

### A Fierce and Fighting Christian Who

### FINALLY DEVELOPED SANCTITY

### The Story of a Son of the Forest.

Joseph Islands was a Creek Indian, brave and fierce in his youth, and a heroic pioneer preacher when he had professed the faith his people hated.

One day at LaFayette, Alabama, Rev. Frank Calloway restrained the young Indian from using his scalping knife on some white tormentors, and put a Bible in his hand. As might have been expected, the Bible was put in the bottom of a box and left there for years.

The incident which brought out the book again was one of weird beauty and pathos.

Islands' best friend was killed in a drunken brawl, and the next day Joseph went to see the grave digger. There a scene, not unlike in Hauld, occurred.

The young Creek, like the immortal Madrug, became thoughtful in the presence of the narrow house "that lasts to eternity." The native hue of resolution was lost in the pale cast of thought, and Uncle Billy, the pious old negro grave-digger, took advantage of the opportunity to sow good seed. He talked to the Indian of death and the great beyond, of the mediator and of resurrection.

Islands was deeply affected and many times sought comfort at Uncle Billy's cabin. Finally he found peace in the faith, and in the midst of their joy, he and Uncle Billy resolved to become missionaries.

But to be a missionary among his people in the face of their bitter hatred of the white man and the white man's religion, was a heroic undertaking. The story of that heroism is told by Rev. Dr. Tichenor in language of singular force and beauty.

Here is the story:

"A most stringent law forbade the introduction of Christianity among the Indians. The penalty for its violation was heavy. To every one found engaged in worship according to the forms of the white man's religion, thirty-nine lashes were to be administered by the police. But Islands and Uncle Billy did not regard this edict. They talked privately to their friends about the great salvation, invited them to meet with them at the secret spot chosen for religious worship, and soon gathered a little group that braved the dangers of the law. One after another of these was born into the kingdom of God and, as each professed faith in Christ, his name was placed upon the list of disciples, until thirty names appeared upon the roll. Meantime the authorities had taken the alarm. The hated religion of the white man was secretly making progress. The mounted police, 'the light horse,' as they were called, were ordered to be more vigilant and to execute with impartial justice the law against heresy. As vigilant and cunning as their foes, the Christian Indians found secluded places for their worship and continued their meetings. Spies were set to watch them; and many were the stories told of the shrewdness and cunning manifested by the Christian natives to escape detection by their numerous and active enemies.

"One night, a spy followed some of them near to their place of worship. He had lost the trail and while seeking for some indication to guide him, he heard the voice of singing. Stealthily creeping through the bushes, he came to an open spot where, he saw a light and heard the voices of the singers. He crept down the ground he crawled, snake-like, through the tall grass, towards the place. As he neared it, the melody ceased and then the voice of prayer caught his ear. Islands was praying for his people, for his persecutors, for the police who were hunting them, for the spies that were dogging their track. The spy listened, his heart stood still, he heard his name called and the Great Spirit invoked to thwart his evil purposes and to change his heart. There, as he lay concealed in the grass, the thought of his great guilt shook him with a sudden earthquake. The prayer ended, and the melody of Zion's song arose once more. The first stanza told of Jesus' bleeding love for guilty man; and the voices of the singers uplifted emotions of these hearts and wafted them heavenward upon the midnight air. Pausing for breath, overpowered by a presence he could not understand, he listened to the song. He had never heard such a melody. He had listened to the south wind when it sighed through the leafless forest, waking its thousand wailing whistles to strains of plaintive melody. He had heard the voices of the singers and the down the steps, singing its song, 'to the sea, to the sea.' He had heard feathered songsters of his forest home singing in the sunlight, singing in the shadow, singing when the moon beamed covered the wide land with their silver of glory; but he had never heard such like that. It spoke to him of light and love from the Great Spirit. It spoke to him of his own dark guilt, in seeking to betray and slay these people. He wondered that a thunder-bolt did not strike him dead. He trembled lest the solid earth should open and swallow him down into the very jaws of hell. He tried to rise, but his limbs refused to carry him. He tried to crawl away from that awful spot, but he could not. The only movement he could make was to raise his head over and thus he gained the bushes from which he had first heard the voice of singing. There he lay in an agony never felt before, crying, fearing, trembling, praying, how long he never knew.

"At the next meeting of the disciples, he stood in their midst, and with penitential sob, told the strange story of his effort to bring them to punishment and how the spirit of the Lord had arrested him and held him a trembling captive. Before the meeting closed he found peace in the faith, and with joy unspeakable, his name enrolled among the chosen of the Lord.

"But these Christians were not always so fortunate. One night the light horse surrounded their place of worship. The captain ordered them to be taken out, one by one, and receive the punishment prescribed by the law. With serene faces and patient submission, they awaited their turn. When Obediah Holmes received similar treatment from the New England Puritans as a remedy for his Baptist faith, he said, as the sheriff laid his hands on the stake which he was bound, 'You have struck me with roses.' So these savages, made new men in Christ, took joyfully the stripes that were laid upon them with unsparing hand. The executioners could not withstand the influence of those faces radiant with holy joy; and one after another let fall the cruel thong, and the hands of the hands of another. The captain at first shamed the cowardly weakness of his men and bade them lay on the lash; but when the women came, and the men followed in fearful obedience, a feeling not of pity but of awe overwhelmed him.

"So as he looked upon these women bearing their torture not only bravely, but with smiling faces and words of thanksgiving to Him who had redeemed them, this plumed and painted savage felt the conviction pierce his heart like an arrow, 'these are God's people.' There remained scarcely strength of arm or purpose in all that fierce band of braves, to feebly finish the execution of the law.

"Next day the captain of the light horse resigned his position and several of his men followed his example. 'We cannot whip these people for praying and loving Jesus,' said they. 'We would rather be whipped ourselves than to whip these women. We cannot do it.' 'The angry chiefs sought other more savage and determined to supply their place and enforce the law with rigid exactness. But it was vain. The first time they captured the Christians, they found it impossible to inflict the full punishment upon them. Their determination was broken and their hands paralyzed by the weak submission of those who were counted worthy to suffer for their Lord. They came back to the

chiefs of the nation and said, 'There are no other people like these Christians. We cannot whip them any more. They are God's people. They are the children of God, and we must let them alone.'"

"More and more feeble became the efforts to suppress the religion of the white man and the bolder became the disciples, until they scarcely attempted to conceal their times and places of worship. The best families of the nation had members who were Christians. At length, it was announced that Chilly McIntosh, one of the most wealthy, powerful and popular chiefs of the tribe, had become a Christian. Under the wide-spread excitement, the national council met and revealed the odious law. Christianity had won.

"Before the meeting of the council, Joseph Islands had moved into a new house which he had just completed. As soon as he heard that the law was repealed, he moved back into his old home and gave the new one for a place of worship. This was the first house of worship in the Creek nation.

"Joseph Islands, who was a man of property, exhausted his estate and gave his life to the evangelization of his people. Not in vain have been his labors. There is today a Baptist church for every thousand in the Creek nation, and more than a dozen native preachers break the bread of life to these churches.

"Somewhere, we know not where, on the wide prairies, thirty years ago, sorrowful hearts laid to rest all of Joseph Islands that could die. A nation gathered at his grave. No stone marks the spot where he sleeps. His monument is in his work; and long his prairies shall spread their green bosoms to the sun, so long will the loving and laborious life of Joseph Islands influence his people towards Christ and God and heaven.

### BILL ARP'S PHILOSOPHY.

Watchman, tell us of the night—

What its signs of promise are?

Everything is hopeful, morally, politically and materially. The south is doing well. For twelve months past there has been less crime committed in Georgia than any year since the war. Colonel Towler tells me that even the negroes are behaving better, and are reducing the percentage of convicts to the chain-gang.

The real problem is quieting down. Even Ingalls' slime and slander have ceased to disturb us; but I notice that whenever he shoots off his venomous mouth, there is a negro outrage committed somewhere about the same time. What an awful thing that is at Suwanee! Colonel Farrar is right—Governor Gordon ought to have offered a thousand dollars reward for those three African brutes—yes, five thousand would have been better.

Security has a poor, human side. Living in the country if these outrages are passed over in silence? The best detectives in the land ought to have been put on their track—on their track with blood-hounds. These negro tramps who meander along the railroads and at their pleasure diverge to the humble farm-houses for plunder and outrage, ought to be taken up and investigated by a committee of safety in every county.

Just think of the horrors of a poor woman with her baby in her arms. There is no cure, but there is a prevention. The alliance can do good work right here. I wish they could make Bartow county too hot for a vagabond negro. Put him to work or make him leave with a sore back.

But the south is prospering. Every day and every train brings good people from the north, who wish to prosper and see what is the matter and every one goes back a friend. They are investing their money with us and are not hard to please. One told me yesterday, that a hill full of ore that was worth ten thousand dollars here, would be worth ten times as much in Pennsylvania, and that the farming land in our valleys would be worth a hundred dollars an acre in Lehigh. The formation of the 'northern society' that 'Protestant Atlanta' is an index of the good will that northern people who have settled here have toward us—I wish that we could have accepted their kind invitation which was sent to us by the 'Protestant Atlanta' society. Let them apologize and give us back our things and pension our widows and orphans," said she. I believe she is right. 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## FETTERED, A WESTERN STORY.

BY MINNIE QUINN.

In Cheyenne's early days, the sheriff was one of the most important personages in the country. In fact, he still holds a conspicuous position in most cities of the vigorous, impetuous west.

Some years ago Sheriff Black, of Cheyenne, was much annoyed by the persistence and determination of sundry suitors for the hand of his fair daughter, Miss Helen.

As is always the case in mining districts, the male population far outnumbered the gentler sex, and Miss Helen, who was a handsome brunette, with her heavy head of blonde hair, was the belle among the youths of Cheyenne.

She had graduated in St. Louis, and besides being a gifted musician, was a devout worshiper of nature, and fond of outdoor exercise.

Almost any fine evening in summer, a passer-by might hear her rich mezzo voice accompanying her guitar to some ringing "Ballad of the Plains."

Unconscious was she of the fact that the melody floated out from the shadows of the cottonwood trees, and mingled with the broad, moonlight, and that many a luckless youth dated a hopeless love from the first evening when he had dropped in to help the sheriff and the old servant in making an audience.

Miss Helen cared little for the admiration of men, but accepted it as a matter of course, having been brought up among them. She enjoyed herself in a fashion of her own, with her books, guitar, sketch-book and her spirited horse, Wildfire.

Two of her lovers, however, seemed to gain more favor than the rest. In fact, popular opinion was divided as to which would win.

One of these was a tall, athletic young westerner, who was as bright and invigorating of presence as the air he breathed, and in whose clear, blue eyes not a shadow of love was visible. Handsome, for true, but so sturdy and independent that he impressed one as a young giant.

He was an ardent geologist, could analyze a "find" as well as an expert, loved his mountains and worshipped—Miss Helen.

But with all his devotion Joe was a discreet, young fellow, and held his court with a delicacy of manner in general and his rival in particular, and he had never left the fair Helen feel too sure of her conquest.

The affable rival was a wealthy young mine-owner from Chicago—all that is conveyed by the term, "a polished gentleman." He had laughed heartily when, on departing for his new home, his Chicago friends had jokingly predicted that he would lose his heart to some western beauty. But here he was, eager to lay his fate and fortune at the feet of the sheriff's daughter.

One bright, breezy day in September, Helen centered off soon after dinner with her sketching materials, ostensibly to make some sketches of the autumn scenery, but really to commune with Nature, the only mother she had ever known, and to decide what answer she should give on the morrow to her wealthy lover, who that day had asked her to be his wife. She had told him that she must read her own heart before she could answer, and he hoped for a favorable reply.

Joe had been offended by one of her hasty speeches a week before, but she was talking about Russell, and she had asserted somewhat warmly that she knew of no one whose society she preferred. As soon as the impulsive words were spoken, she regretted them, and she looked with a look in his blue eyes that had haunted her ever since.

Somewhat, Joe's haughty head, flung back like a stag at bay, kept looking up at her mental vision, when duty demanded that she be thinking of Russell and his flattering offer. The hours were on, and so preoccupied was she that she did not observe the heavy clouds that were rolling black and massive down the mountain sides.

Suddenly a large drop plashed in her face, and she looked up in alarm. A heavy equinoctial storm seemed almost upon her. Wildfire sprang forward at the touch of the whip, and literally flew in the direction of the house.

The great clouds came rolling over the hills like giant ogres clad in mist. Thunder and sharp, vivid lightning followed, and then the deluge.

Wildfire dashed on until they came to the creek, and then the girl drew back in dismay!

The creek was a foaming torrent, and she could not see the bridge!

Suddenly, she heard a man's voice shouting to her, and in a few minutes Joe, on his tough little mustang, was beside her. He wore a buffalo overcoat, and threw a large cloak of her own about her shoulders. She did not wait to ask how he happened to be there for her. She forgot that he was angry and hurt. She reached out her firm, white hand and caught Joe's extended fingers, and side by side the two horses were urged across the bridge.

They galloped home in silence, and when they reached there Helen stepped into the friendly shelter of the broad veranda, and she noted the fact that Joe led both horses to the stable and put them up.

Half an hour later Joe, arrayed in Judge Black's dressing-gown and slippers, (articles brought by Miss Helen from the east), was explaining to the rosy, demure young mistress of the house that her father had been suddenly called to the city, and that he would not return before early morning. He asked me to keep a sort of look-out over the place, and when I rode over to ask you to invite me to tea, and found you gone, I hastened after you.

This speech over, an embarrassed silence followed. It was broken by Joe, who looked straight at his hostess and said:

"If I am intruding, Miss Nellie, why just give me the word and I'll go."

Helen assured him, in a constrained sort of way, that she was glad of company, and went out to prepare the little supper herself, for in those days, as now, servants were rare and inefficient in the west.

After supper, in an awkward pause of the conversation, Joe took up the spring lock from the table, and began examining its contents—a bright, new pair of hand-cuffs.

They were a new kind, just from the east, and Helen began explaining the spring lock which opened with a skeleton key.

Somehow, one of the bands was on Joe's wrist, as she slipped the other bright circle over her firm white hand, when lo, the lock snapped, and they were locked together.

Helen blushed crimson and commenced searching for the key in nervous haste.

But no key was to be found. The truth dawned upon her. The key was in her father's pocket, and he was on the other side of Crow Creek, which was now a foaming torrent, and dangerous to cross in the storm and darkness.

She tried to smile and treat the matter lightly, but it was just the ghost of a smile, and it was a very doleful voice that said: "I am afraid, Mr. Gordon, we must break the lock. Father has the key."

Joe felt tempted to indulge in a hearty laugh over their queer situation, but a glance at the distressed face of his hostess, and the thought of a great throbbing sorrow came over him. If she loved him she would not care so much.

He gazed at the shining fetters on her wrists so long and so earnestly that Helen lifted her eyes wonderingly but dropped them again.

What woman ever failed to read the story that she saw in the honest blue depths of her humble young giant's eyes?

Her confusion encouraged Joe, but there was almost a tremor in his voice as he laid his great brown hand on her fettered one and said softly: "Nell, if you only loved me I would believe that it was fate that bound us together. I would take it as an omen that fate would grant me my dearest wish. But, Nellie, I dare not hope."

The girl looked up slowly into her lover's eyes, looked steadily, though she still saw that look in them: "Joe," she said, "it is fate."

The cool and cultured Mr. Russell would have marveled had he seen "that queenly girl" sobbing for very joy on Joe Gordon's shoulder, and perhaps he would have marveled still more had he known that at that moment the thought of him and his millions did not once enter her mind.

When the judge returned, in the gray of the morning, he found an interesting picture. The lamp still burned in the corner, and the fire was smoldering away. On the broad lounge by the fireplace sat Helen and her lover. She had fallen asleep from sleep weariness and Joe

sat like a statue lest he might disturb the fair sleeper whose cheek was so near his own.

The old gentleman's face was a study. When the truth dawned upon him he flung himself into the nearest chair and laughed until he wiped the tears—like a king—Miss Helen.

She was at first bewildered by her novel position, but soon remembered the true situation and relapsed into silence, leaving Joe to tell the story.

"And now, judge," concluded he, "you may lose these fetters with the understanding that they will soon be replaced by more enduring ones. I must not let my prisoner escape."

Helen's father had always liked young Gordon, and his blessing was forthcoming. The announcement of the approaching nuptials gave Mr. Russell a conclusive answer, and he settled up his affairs in short order and returned east.

The old judge used to tell with great gusto how Gordon won his perverse daughter and how gracefully she wore her fetters after she was won.

ATLANTA, GA.

Dr. LYNCH—Dear Sir: We have bought of you in the last seven months one hundred and fifty gross (21,600 bottles) of your Worm Oil. Wherever it is sold once it has been bought again. It has always given satisfaction. Respectfully,  
L. M. RANKIN & LAMAR.

Dr. E. S. LYNCH—Dear Sir: My child, five years old, had symptoms of worms. I tried calomel and other worm medicines, but failed to cure him. Seeing Mr. Rankin's certificate in a local paper, I bought your Worm Oil, and the first dose brought forty worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count them. A. DAVIS.

The Worm Oil is perfectly harmless and will remove every worm, when given according to directions. It costs only 25¢. It is worth that much to feel assured that your child is not wormy.

For sale by all druggists, or if your druggist does not keep it, we will send it to any address for 25 cents.

ATLANTA, GA.

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, and Poultry.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES: Fever, Cough, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, B.B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, C.C.—Distemper, Measles, Diarrhea, D.D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms, E.E.—Croup, Croup, Croup, F.F.—Croup or Grubs, Bellows, G.G.—Miscellaneous Hemorrhages, H.H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases, I.I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange, J.J.—Dysentery, Dropsy, Paralysis, Single Bottle over \$1.00.

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**HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC No. 28**

In use 30 years. The only specific remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes.

It cures all cases of Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. Sold by Druggists, or Sent Postpaid, and in any quantity on Receipt of Price.

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SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

**WASHINGTON SEMINARY,**

ATLANTA, GA.

Boys' and Day School for Girls. The KIN- DERGARTEN is in charge of Miss Anna Palmer. The MUSIC SCHOOL is under the direction of Alfred Barth. MRS. BAYLOR STEWART, Principal.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

THERE WILL BE HELD IN THE GIRLS' High school building, June 14th, 9 o'clock, a.m., an examination of applicants for teachers' places in the schools for 1890 and '91.

Copies of applications will be examined at the same place, June 21.

By order of Board of Education.

W. F. SLATON, Superintendent.

**CAPON SPRINGS AND BATHS,**

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, W. VA.

100 MILES FROM BALTIMORE, 115 FROM WASHINGTON. With its SUPERIOR MOUNTAIN RESORTS, SUPERB SUMMER CLIMATE. In a BEAUTIFUL Mountain region, JUST THE SPOT for the weary business man, and for the invalid, and for the family.

Write for circular, and for medical and other testimony, send for pamphlet.

May 18-20-21.

W. H. SALE, Proprietor.

**THE WATAUGA HOTEL,**

BLOWING ROCK, N. C.

OPENED JUNE 1ST. THE MOST CONVENIENTLY located and best kept, for comfort and pleasure, of any hotel in the mountains. The very best food possible furnished. Terms very reasonable. Send for circular. Address The Watauga Hotel, Blowing Rock, N. C.

May 28-31.

CHARLES A. DUNN, Manager.

**Vanderbilt Entrance Examinations!**

JULY 14-16.

Apply to Preston H. Miller, 42 and 44 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga. May 28 sun 5 to 6

**ATLANTIC GREEK**

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN THESE LANGUAGES, for either sex, during summer vacations. The attention of parents, who have children preparing for college, is especially invited to this notice.

For circular apply to J. F. FLETCHER, 20 Linden Avenue, June 1 sun wed fri

**UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.**

SUMMER LAW LECTURES (nine weekly) begin 10th July, 1890, and end 10th September. For circular apply to P. O. University of Va. to John B. Nixon, Prof. Com. and Stat. Law, mch 10-12 N. W.

**MISS ANABLE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL**

for Young Ladies and Little Girls, 1830 Pine St., Philadelphia. 42nd year begins Sept. 25th, 1890. June 1 sun wed fri

**CHESTERMAN ACADEMY, OGONTZ, PA.**

Near Philadelphia, on the Rockton route, N. Y. Unexcelled location and surroundings. Perfect school equipment. Library, gymnasium, military system, thorough preparation for college or scientific school. Number limited to sixty. \$500 per year. No extras. Illus. circular. John Calvin Rice, A. M., Prin. June 1 3:30 sun wed fri

**SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.**

THE OCTOBER, 1889, PAMPHLET OF THE head notes of the Georgia

**SUPREME COURT DECISIONS**

Have just been issued. Send One Dollar to THE CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE

And we will send the pamphlet prepaid.

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## BARGAINS.

Enough to scare a census enumerator, to bewilder a buyer, to make it plain that with us competition is an idea of the past. Here's welcome cheapness, too.

# KEELY COMPANY,

## LEADERS OF LOW PRICES.

## BARGAINS.

The King is dead, long live the Queen. Cotton is Dress Goods Queen in the leafy month of June. They rule in women's dress. Come along to the frolic of the Cottons.

Vol. I.

June 8, 1890.

No. 88.

## AN ADVERTISEMENT DESERVING THE CONSIDERATION OF EVERYBODY.



Gold and genius, electricity and enterprise, steam and stability have evolved the modern retailer. You've seen the highest example of all that right here. Modesty and inability join hands to prevent us printing the story of a phenomenal progress. But our success may inspire future historians. In the meantime, until the shortening September days tell of the coming equinox, Summer Bargains will continue in vogue. We make no pretense of naming all the seasonable opportunities in desirable stuffs being offered. The few picked out from this counter and that stand for hundreds that never get a word in the papers. You know that they are here—anything that ought to be in the biggest, fullest, brightest, most popular and most praised gathering of Dry Goods in the country. It will be worth your while to take up the thread of this advertisement and follow it attentively to the end. A rapidly rising mercury is creating new trade

Florists and horticultural societies may cease exhibitions in view of the display constantly made at our Challis counter. The new June crop is full of floral decorations, 5c, 7½c and 10c.

Cheery, graceful Cis-Atlantic Challis. Hundreds of styles, colors enough to suit any sort of beauty, from the flaxen-haired, blue-eyed raven to the raven-haired, black-eyed senorita, at 12½c.

Billowy, foamy Wool Challis. It would challenge the easy English of Charles Lamb to do them justice. Many original conceits, and conquest is plain in every fold; 15c and 18c.

The Georgia centre of gravity in Gingham is right here. We solemnly believe that no combined six stocks in town can show such variety and worth in 5c and 7½c grades as you'll find under this roof.

Other glories have been added to the halo that proves our Gingham supremacy. Stripes and plaids in colors and qualities that you may see where only the choicest is worn; 10c, 12½c and 15c.

Like the war-horse of Cyrus, our Gingham gatherer scented Scotch Zephyrs from afar, and with a quick maneuver has caught and led the market; 20c and 25c. The plaids are formed of cotton, of course, but so fine and lustrous that they might easily pass for silk.

There's not another house in Atlanta—which means the South—that makes such an interesting display of Flannelettes. Anything and everything that taste or fancy inclines to, 10c.

Yachting Cloth. All the daintiness and goodness of pure wool, and no shrinking. That concealed cotton chain is what does the business. They're the favorites of all the Flannel flock for misty, moisty climes. Full of ultramarine notions. Every fold smacks of Cumberland spray; 25c.

The Printed Penangs are winning hosts of friends. Cotton calendered until touch and sight say "silk." The price—12½c—is absurd. But we will not revise it. What is writ is writ.

Chateau Cotton. Colors that may make you think of a Gypsy camp on the border of a picturesque valley. Their cheapness last week set sales spinning.

Marmion Muslins, soft-tinted figures caressing white and ecru grounds. Clean, sun-lighty, thin things, for easy and comfort-coaxing frocks; 10c.

Calcutta Lawns; round, solid cotton threads compactly woven. Not a hint of weakness! Try to tear a bit—warp or woof way, no odds which. Nothing slimsy except price; 12½c.

The remarkable character of our Embroideries should commend them to every woman residing in Atlanta and its vicinity. The vastness of the stock needs more powers of description than contained in one small head.

A great cartload of Mull Skirt Flouncing, in children and women's widths, comes to us so that you shall have them away under value. All sorts of impossible prices, under normal conditions.

A thousand thoroughbred bargains in elegant Mull Edgings and Insertings. For every imaginable purpose. Was there ever such dainty work in bijou Embroideries for baby robes as shown this season?

Examine our assortment of Hamburgs; the biggest and best in volume and variety in any Southern market. We permit no competition in prices—invariably the cheapest is here.

The 90-degree days of the advancing season cause Fashion to take stronger hold upon White Goods. Our store is the world-center. Every weave is represented in the present International Summer Session of the White Goods Congress.

Swisses are the sensation of the hour. The choicest products of St. Gall are here, the pride of the great makers. No wonder such stuffs fascinate and grow in popular favor at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.

Persian and Victoria Lawn from foreign lands, especially imported for Keely Company, are cool as cucumbers, and as slightly a group as any one need see—upward from 5c, but all at the least.

By an unexpected chance we possess a pile of Piques that are to go at about half price. Splendid, pretty and substantial withal. Three qualities, 20c, 25c and 30c.

Myriad Mulls, Muslins and Lawns, plain striped, checked and plaided, cotton and linen, fit for the warming weather—cheap! The White Goods Square is a pleasant promenade for thrifty shoppers.

Feathered Fans. Almost dangerous to mention them lest they are all flown before you come. We are surprised at their cheapness, so will you be.

All the Jap and Yank cute breeze-stirrers in wood and paper, 5c to 75c.

Paris and London are having a row over the first place in Parasols. It is a sharp competition. We take all that is worthy from both; the harvest is yours. You can gratify somewhat extravagant tastes without much expenditure of money.

Large and small Parasols. A bit of spite in the extremes. London says "very wide;" with a sneer and toss of the head Paris says, "very narrow." Each has its place. Conditions are opportune for the Parasols which shall go at \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50.

Keely Company's China Silks, imperial in their own almost Oriental realm. Others may claim kinship, but with 37½c, 48c, 65c, 75c and 98c of price and far greater value, the Chinas here, wide, strong, light, even, in print of rare patterns and quaint colors, are peerless.

An array of thirty invincible bargains in Black Drapery Nets, made by—never mind. He says "don't tell just yet." His name would amaze the Lace world from Madrid to Macon.

Every thread honest. You'd know it by the touch, or by the looks. OUR guarantee goes with every yard of it. No quibbling there. Suits from \$3.50 to \$36. Worth double.

Don't miss seeing and feeling and pricing the Black Grenadines. Twisted silk, open mesh silk, silk with satin stripes. Every inch is built to stay. You don't want Grenadine that gives and slips for a hardish tug. Little weight and great durability.

Pride in a Black Silk Dress is natural. There is pride of purchase pride of selection, of taste and choice; there is pride of construction,

frugality and self-confidence. Our colossal stock affords a satisfying indulgence of every human pride.

Linings, under the capable direction of an expert, have been recently organized as a distinctive interest. You'll find the new department sandwiched between the Domestic and White Goods. No rubbish or out-of-date things.

A large heap of Trimming—Persian, Passementerie, Gimp, Braid, Ornaments and all the etceteras of dress prettiness, will be on sale tomorrow at quarter value. Maybe you can get something to adorn a dress, or to embellish a bit of fancy work. Every piece a prize.

We shall put on sale Monday morning more than 63,000 Muslin Under Garments for women, made from fair to best material, at six straight prices—29c, 39c, 48c, 72c, 98c and \$1.22.

Many of them are worth twice our charge, some worth even more than that. No mystery about it. One of the largest mills in the country devoted to such goods closed out its entire holding of summer things to give attention to fall trade. The big-lump prices were very low; so is the single-garment price to you.

Those 15c Hnck Towels are still to the fore. Free from starch or sizing; we hear of nothing at even 25c that is so good.

Our collection of Towels is by far the best hereabout. Every style and size from soft, spongy scrubbers with wiry kinks to the smooth, artistic Antique Damasks, with handsome, rich borders.

If the Table Linen is part tow or loaded with dressing, pass it. Rather than take such poor stuff you'd better pay double price for the right. But you needn't. As good Table Linen as comes from looms, pure flax, clean, long fibre, may be yours at the common price of tow mixed.

Just for illustration, one extra attractive item. With a positive assurance that it is all linen, we sell a lovely quality, very wide Damask, choice of six entirely new designs, warranted to improve with service and laundering, at 98c.

Gentlemen's Scarfs—English and Neapolitan styles, A dozen shape. Every puff, bulge, dent, knot or twist that the season has suggested, Dark, light and medium colors. Drummer's samples.

An Oxford Tie is about as cool and comfortable a Summer Shoe as any one can get. Your own choice in shade and shape.

Special Shoes for games and sports and outing use. Clubs treated tenderly.

Comfort first. That's our rule with the Keely "Leader" \$2.00 Shoe for either sex, or any other sort. Everything for style that anybody can get; everything for quality, but there must be ease for the wearer, as well as exact lines. Twenty fresh cases are just in. Fits for all feet. Hand some, sensible.

The largest stock of Ziegler Bros' Shoes in the South is here. We are apt to think our rapidly increasing sales come from this fact. It might influence the first sale; no one would come back if the Shoe and price was not all right; but people do come back. If better values were ever put in Shoes than in these we have never seen them, and we know precisely what is going on in the Shoe world. A new line of late styles just arrived.

## KEELY COMPANY.

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### BANKERS AND BROKERS.

### GATE CITY NAT'L BANK

OF ATLANTA, GA.  
(UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY)  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$300,000  
SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS.

Boxes to rent from \$5 to \$25 per annum, according to size.  
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS:  
Issues Demand Certificates, Draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 4½ per cent per annum if left 12 months.  
Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles.  
Patronage solicited. oct 4-dif

### HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

13 East Alabama Street,  
BONDS AND STOCKS  
Bought and Sold. feb9 dif top

W. A. HENPHILL, President. A. RICHARDSON, Cashier.

### Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.,

COR. PRYOR AND ALABAMA STS.

CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$200,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited. Ready at all times to extend to customers any accommodations consistent with sound banking.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

—OUR—

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Is run on a different plan to that of any bank in the state. Call and let us explain it. Interest paid on time certificates as follows: 4 per cent per annum if left 2 months, 4½ per cent per annum if left 3 months, 5 per cent if left 4 months or longer. oct 14-dif finan col

### W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities,  
30 East Alabama Street.

Room 7, Gate City Bank Building.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

The Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.

(Dodd Building).

COR. ALABAMA AND PRYOR STS.

Will negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate. Interest six per cent. Commissions moderate. Farm loans, interest eight per cent. dif

\$250,000.

I am prepared to negotiate loans to this amount in improved farms and city property at very low rates. If you wish to secure a loan on your property apply at once to Thomas Williamson, Attorney at Law, Office 22 1-2 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. j9-dif

### MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Having added \$50,000 to our banking property, we are now arranging to move our office on the corner of our block, where we will be in a more prominent position, with better facilities, and we now propose to give more attention to the banking department of our business.

We solicit the accounts of banks, merchants and individuals, and will extend every accommodation consistent with sound banking.

Will negotiate loans on marketable securities. Allow interests on time deposits.

Having repeated requests, from various sources, to buy and sell stocks and bonds, we have concluded to deal generally in miscellaneous securities.

Will buy and sell on commission, state, municipal and railroad bonds, and all kinds of stocks.

We can place first-class investment securities to advantage, and we invite proposals from cities and counties, when issuing bonds.

We do a general banking business and invite correspondence.

36 W. ALABAMA ST. ATLANTA, GA. j9-dif

### CHARLES D. FREEMAN & CO.,

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,  
7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKING AND SECURITIES,  
GRAIN, COTTON AND COFFEE.

ORDERS EXECUTED ON ALL EXCHANGES.

Private wires to Chicago and all exchanges

feb 4-dif finan col

### J. J. ARMSTRONG,

GRAIN DEALER,

Kansas City, Mo.

feb 4-dif finan col

### PARKER'S

HAIR BALM

Keeps the hair soft and healthy. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling out. oct 14-dif finan col

### TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure. FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address: Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Medico, Conn.

feb 4-dif finan col

### TO PRINTERS!

For Sale!

A LOT OF SKELETON CHASES, 18½x22½ inches, inside; also a lot of book cases of various sizes, with cross-bars, all complete, and in first-class condition. Address: CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga. apr 8-dif



## THOMSON!

Proud Little Phoenix of Georgia.

An Annual Trade of a Million Dollars.

Unusual Degree of Hope and Confidence

AMONG HER PLUCKY POPULATION.

Determined Efforts to Become Self-Sustaining.

Strong Encouragement Given to all Kinds of Manufactures.

One of the Most Admirable Sections in Georgia for Fruit.

Boil, Climate and People That Lend Many Distinctive Characteristics to this City and County.

The survivor of two disastrous fires. And yet possessing enduring strength. Splendid brick blocks cover the ash-beds of three years ago.

And now mercantile prosperity, business activity and confidence are seen on every hand. Thomson has an active annual trade of a million dollars.

She receives from eight to ten thousand bales of cotton, a feature of success that will compare with many larger towns.

Has a trade territory of thirty miles, embracing some of the finest soil and most hospitable people that ever blessed a country.

Enjoys the low tax rate of three and a half mills—an item of weighty importance to investors and thoughtful people generally.



MAJOR JOHN L. HOLENDORFF.

Boasts of a population of fifteen hundred as happy, industrious, honorable and intelligent citizens as ever gave tone to society or prominence to business worth.

Owens a playing mill, whose dimensions are being extended to meet the demands of local building activity the work of which in doors, cash, bluffs and mouldings will compare with the best.

A large grist mill runs on full time, manufacturing a superior article of meal for a trade that extends far beyond the limits of town.

The large steam ginmill is a paying enterprise to the proprietors, who have fitted it up with the best and most improved machinery. In order to control the trade of their section.

A well-appointed carriage and wagon manufactory, managed by one of the most experienced and skillful workmen in the country, turns out work that will compare favorably with that manufactured in the larger cities.

Her school advantages are far superior to many cities of twice her population, a fact emphasized both in the character of her teachers and the number of attendance. This is a most gratifying distinction.

Comfortable churches show forth the abiding faith of her people in religious concerns, and a zealous ministry and God-fearing membership are items that indicate her claim for moral recognition.

The most precious gem that sparkles in her crown of distinctive merit is the pure and cultured womanhood of this beautiful little city, an estimate clearly sustained by their refined hospitality, which I enjoyed, and the strikingly beautiful flower gardens that I observed on every hand.

With her unexcelled climate, superior health, pure and refreshing water, splendid society and generous hospitality, Thomson has attractions sufficient for the most fastidious.

No better provision against fire has been made in any town than those enjoyed by Thomson—her two thousand dollar steam engine, hook and ladder trucks and an ample number of cisterns, furnishing the best of protection.

A medicine that is fast gaining a national reputation, Dr. Pitts' catarrhine, for the children, is manufactured here, the trade of

which is so rapidly increasing that extensive plans for making the same will have to be arranged.

The soil of McDuffie county ranks among the most fertile, and the splendid adaptability of her lands and climate to the cultivation of every variety of crops, particularly fruit-growing and grape culture, and the exalted character of her element, altogether make this a wonderfully attractive place of residence for the farmer who does not enjoy these combined advantages of soil, climate, health and society.

**Agricultural Advantages.** The adaptability of the soil of this section to the successful production of cotton, corn, wheat, rye, barley, clover and all the cereals is a feature of no trifling importance to the farming element of a colder climate, where farm products are less varied.

The great fertility of the lands surrounding Thomson, susceptible as they are of the best preparation and the highest fertilization, becomes of first importance to those who follow farming for the money that they find in it. The beautifully terraced farms of this part of the state, and the disposition of the people to constantly improve and beautify the same, show that agriculture is acknowledged as one of the most exalted and profitable vocations of life.

When it is considered that these lands are capable of producing from a half to a bale of cotton per acre, the low price of five to seven dollars an acre presents itself to the favor of any thoughtful man who desires to make a provident investment.

Then the particular adaptability of the same to fruit-growing of every kind, and the great success experienced in grape culture wherever



THOMAS A. SCOTT.

tried, but emphasize the claim of this section as one of the most wonderful agricultural and horticultural regions in the south.

The time is fast coming when these wonderful advantages will be properly appreciated, and, in less than twenty years I expect to see these lands that are now selling for five and fifteen dollars an acre, bringing from twenty to fifty. They are no more valuable in all that natural worth implies, than the lands of the west and northwest, as they are capable of clearing more for the husbandman.

**GEORGE F. PIERCE INSTITUTE.** There can be no doubt of this being one of the best preparatory schools in the state.

And its encouraging patronage clearly indicates that the people of that section are particularly interested in maintaining it. The institution is well equipped with the best educated instructors, a specialist having control of each department.

Being a graded school, pupils are prepared for any class in college—young ladies being fitted for senior at Wesleyan, and the young men prepared for junior at any of the male colleges of the country.

The most careful instruction is given in every department, and all the accomplishments in crayon, oil-painting and music are taught with a thoroughness that makes this school one of the most cultured in the state.

It is conducted on the co-educational plan, and the joint enrollment for boys and girls for the present year amounts to one hundred and thirty, an attendance that is seldom reached in towns having double the population of Thomson.

All of this speaks well for the competency of Professor Isaac A. Gibson, the able principal, who is, perhaps, one of the best educators in the state, having graduated with honor in the class of 1882 at Oxford, as well as being a graduate of Dr. Woody's private school of chemistry and microscopy, of Louisville, Ky. He has been engaged in teaching since 1882, an experience which, added to his excellent learning, has fitted him for the most enviable success. Professor Gibson is also a graduate of the Atlanta Medical college, having won the highest medal for work of a literary character in that institution. He has been principal of the George F. Pierce institute for two years, during which connection the school has enjoyed its greatest popularity.

Miss Anna Johnston is the competent assistant, being a lady of excellent worth in all the elements of womanhood, and splendid attainments in all the requisites for mental training.

Miss Mamie Harrison, as music teacher, gives the institution wonderful popularity by graduating some of the most cultivated musicians that ever graced the social circle. Being a performer of the most brilliant attainments herself, she has the happy faculty of imparting a thorough knowledge to others.

The school is under the direction of an able

board of trustees, whose deep interest in the cause of education has caused them to make this institution strong in every feature.

The commencement exercises will take place June 20th, embracing four days, on which occasion the first class of graduates will be favored with diplomas. This will be an interesting occasion, and the patrons as well as the young lady graduates are just now in pleasant anticipation.

The good to be accomplished by this institution cannot be overestimated and Professor Gibson cannot be too highly endorsed or liberally supported.

**Gold-Mining.** The importance of the gold mines of McDuffie county has never been properly dwelt on, and I regret that I cannot speak as intelligently of their resources as I would like. There are two mines operated about fourteen miles from Thomson, by Mrs. J. Belknap Smith, from which she mines from eight to ten thousand dollars a year. This could be greatly increased if improved plans were inaugurated, as Mrs. Smith employs nothing but the simplest and cheapest process.

Several other mines have been located and await the genius of development.

The mineral wealth of this section may yet

be so developed as to attract the attention of the world, and we can only conjecture the possibilities of mines where improved machinery has never been employed.

**A Wonderful Medicine.** The manufacture of Pitts' catarrhine for infants and children is one of the important and distinctive industries of this city. This medicine has received the highest endorsement from mothers throughout the country for its efficacious results in cases of colic, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera infantum, or any derangement of the bowels or stomach. It is especially recommended for all the ills and annoyances of teething, making the critical period safe and easy, and invigorating the system by its tonic influence. It is a specific for any discharge from the head, lungs or bowels, and is especially prescribed for coughs, colds, nervous debility and sick headache. It is a great soothe and healer, and in saying that it is the mother's friend, I do not overdraw the wonderful properties of this truly meritorious preparation. I know parents who have used this medicine with the most gratifying results, and in commending it, I do so without the least reserve, thinking that I am conferring a blessing upon mothers and children when I tell them of the decided good that has been accomplished by its use.

Dr. W. M. Pitts, the proprietor, is a regular physician, having practiced successfully for years, and being still engaged in pursuing his profession. He manufactures the medicine himself, and finds it gaining such popularity that he is unable to keep up with orders.

He is seriously thinking of engaging in the more extensive manufacture of his catarrhine, and to do this will add another important industry to Thomson's enterprises. There is a fortune in the medicine, and Dr. Pitts cannot increase his capacity for making it too soon. I think he owes it to humanity to go into an extensive manufacture of the same.

**Thomas A. Scott.** Among the men who give the most prominence to Thomson's mercantile growth is Mr. T. A. Scott, an extensive dealer in dry goods, notions, millinery, clothing, groceries, saddles, harness, crockery and glassware and plantation supplies.

He has two large rooms 30x80, besides a warehouse for storing heavy goods 40x80. In one room he keeps one of the best and most stylish assortments of dry goods, clothing and millinery, while the other is devoted to groceries, plantation supplies, etc.

He gives regular employment to eight polite and competent men, T. A. Winter being in charge of the grocery department; O. M. Gerold, dry goods; J. H. Wilkinson, clothing and shoes; and E. H. Williamson, bookkeeper. This force is increased to twelve in the fall.

Mr. Scott carries a stock of \$25,000 and does an annual trade of \$100,000. Last season he handled 2,300 bales of cotton, and employed an experienced buyer to take charge of this department of his business.

In addition to his comprehensive mercantile business, Mr. Scott conducts extensive farming operations in which he has been wonderfully successful. He is a large owner of real estate, and talks enthusiastically about the value of such investments in his county.

He has never permitted himself to be seduced by political aspirations, preferring to pursue his legitimate business calling, and confine himself to a praiseworthy ambition to

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embraces the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren and Lincoln.

There are no more progressive in Georgia than Mr. Holendorff, who has the confidence of the trade and dealer alike, and whose business success is due largely to his individual merit and personal politeness.

In addition to his store interests he is largely concerned in real estate, besides managing several farms near the city. In all of these investments his usual judgment has served him well, and success crowns alike his every interest.

Mr. Holendorff is serving his second term as mayor of his city, a fact that emphasizes his people's confidence in his progressive judgment, and his position in advising that a well-equipped fire department be organized, a piece of enterprise that cost his city \$3,000, clearly indicated his disposition to keep abreast of the times.

Mr. P. W. McLean, the head man in his business, is a young man of vim and competency.

**Spriest and Neal.** This firm is composed of two of the best business spirits in the city, in addition to being among the most reliable and equitable dealers in the state.

They occupy a room 25x65, in which they keep an elegant assortment of dry goods, clothing and general merchandise, which they sell at prices that really surprise competition.

Mr. C. J. Fortson, of the firm, is one of those clever, honorable men that give character to business communities and cause a feeling of pleasure to possess these with whom he comes in contact.

Mr. J. B. Neal is a gentleman of decided solidity, an honor to the business community



JAMES D. BARNES.

and an acquisition to the home circle. He is cleverness itself.

Both are gentlemen of exalted character, and their success is a part of themselves, being as richly deserved as is their attractive little city's growth.

In addition to their mercantile business they are largely concerned in real estate. Mr. Neal owning one of the handsomest cottages in middle Georgia. He has also considerable farming interests and succeeds at everything he undertakes.

**Boyd & Barnes.** dealers in dry goods, groceries, tobacco, hardware and general merchandise, do a driving trade of \$50,000, covering the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren and Lincoln.

They occupy a room 30x80, which is well stocked with goods of the highest grade, all of which they sell to the trade on terms and at prices that simply defy their competitors.

Mr. Leon A. Boyd, of the firm, is a gentleman of pronounced courtesy and honesty, possesses fine business acumen, and is a success at anything he undertakes.

Mr. James D. Barnes is an educated business man, and in addition to his strong moral attainments, is regarded as one of the most active and successful young men in his city.

Both are gentlemen of the highest competency, and possessing with this indefatigable industry, their success is not to be wondered at by those who appreciate the force of business shrewdness. The firm of Boyd & Barnes ranks among the first houses of the city.

This is one of the best drug houses in the state, their stock of drugs, paints and oils being always fresh and reliable pure.

Dr. E. S. Harrison, of the firm, in addition to being an expert pharmacist, is a practicing physician of excellent reputation, having graduated in the class of 1879 at the university, and at the Georgia Medical college in Augusta.

Mr. W. R. Hadley is a young man of excellent character, and holds the respect of the entire community. He is a member of the council and foreman of the fire company.

The house is very popular, both members of the firm being gentlemen of the politest demeanor.

**T. R. & H. A. Burnside.** These gentlemen conduct a general merchandise business, dealing in dry goods, shoes, groceries, tobacco and cigars. It is a live firm, doing a successful business.

Mr. H. A. Burnside, of the firm, is one of the pushing young men of the city, being, in addition to a thorough business man, one of

the most progressive members of the council. He is always interested in building up his town.

**Joseph F. Jones.** This gentleman, who represents one of the oldest and most prominent families of his county, is a guano dealer and cotton buyer, handling nothing but standard fertilizers, of which he sells from four to six hundred tons, and buying from five to six hundred bales of cotton a season. He is a popular and successful business man, who holds the property of his town and county pre-eminently above any selfish ambition.

**William A. Hoss.** McDuffie mills, in which are included a large grist mill and steam ginmill, run on full time and do the best of work—the grist mill turning out the best meal and the ginmill the finest staple. Mr. William A. Hoss, the manager, is one of the squaresmen in his city, and his reputation as such has popularized the mills.

**J. E. Wilkinson.** This is one of the most popular young business men in the city. He is the trusted manager of the clothing and shoe department in the extensive house of Thomas A. Scott, and his merit is richly rewarded by a strong trade. He is an excellent man wherever you get him.

**E. H. Williamson.** This gentleman, the well-trained and accu-

rate book-keeper of Mr. Scott's large mercantile interests, has been so correct in his transactions as to gain what he unquestionably deserves, the unlimited confidence of the trade and his employer.

**Colonel Thomas E. Watson.** Colonel Thomas E. Watson, one of the most gifted young men in Georgia, makes his home here, and, in addition to his wide prominence among business men as a lawyer of the finest attainments, he is just now enjoying the happy pre-eminence of a popular campaign for congress, against Major Barnes, of Augusta.

In a talk with Colonel Watson about his campaign, he expressed himself with great confidence as to the probable result, saying that he was led to make the race against the major first because he felt a praiseworthy desire to serve his people, and second, that he thought his Augusta friend had been there long enough.

"There can be no doubt about the tolling masses having been legislated against in the past," said he, "and the man who really desires to help the people now must come out boldly in their defense, if he expects their support." Continuing, he said, "that he could not see how any fair man could ignore the demands of the alliance as set forth in the principles of the order." He is making the campaign on this line, and there are many thoughtful men all over Georgia that think he will win.

If he does











# MAKE YOUR CENSUS RETURN ON THIS BLANK.

By So Doing You Will Save Yourself Trouble and Will Aid the Enumerators.

Only One Week Remaining in Which to Complete the Census of Atlanta, and Unless Everybody Helps the Work May Not be Completed in That Time.

It is important that everybody in Atlanta should do everything in his or her power to aid the enumerators in taking the census of Atlanta.

But one week remains in which to complete this important work, and more than half of it remains undone.

Here is an opportunity to aid the enumerators. The CONSTITUTION, on yesterday, explained the use of the "prior schedules." Here it presents to each of its readers one of these "prior schedules," which he may fill out for himself and family, and have ready for the enumerator

when he arrives. By doing so you aid the enumerator and you save your wife the annoyance of filling out the blank or answering the enumerator's questions.

This is an exact copy of the enumerator's schedule. You will see that there are seven questions, opposite which is written, "You need not answer this." Of these questions, explanation is made as follows:

It is well to remember that the law authorizing the census of 1890, and imposing fines upon any persons refusing to answer all questions (the superintendent excepts 22 and 23, and 26 to 29, inclusive), is not a party measure. It was passed unanimously by both houses of the last congress. If you decline to answer questions 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, the census agent will note the fact of

your refusal. In due time you are likely to receive from Washington a printed blank asking the same questions, which you will be requested to answer and return to Washington in the official envelope that will be sent with the blank. Your answers will be tabulated with about 60,000,000 others, and your blank then destroyed. No names will be recorded.

The information you give will be more important than the grave and quite a secret. Your record will then represent only one atom in about 60,000,000 other atoms.

The schedule given here is for three persons. If you have more in your family, cut out more than one of these CONSTITUTION schedules until you have answered the questions for each member of your family.

Help with the good work!

## FAMILY SCHEDULE--1 TO 20 PERSONS.

ELEVENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SCHEDULE NO. 1.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Supervisor's District, No. \_\_\_\_\_

Enumeration District, No. \_\_\_\_\_

Name of city, town, township, precinct, district, beat, or other minor civil division \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_ Ward \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerated by me on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of June, 1890.

A.—Number of dwelling houses in the order of visitation.	B.—Number of families in this dwelling house.	C.—Number of persons in this dwelling house.	D.—Number of family in the order of visitation.
INQUIRIES.			
1. Christian name in full and initial of middle name.			
2. Whether a soldier, sailor or marine during the war (United States or Confederate), or widow of such person.			
3. Relationship to head of family.			
4. Whether white, black, mulatto, quadroon, octoon, Chinese, Japanese or Indian.			
5. Sex.			
6. Age at nearest birthday. If under one year give age in months.			
7. Whether single, married, widowed or divorced.			
8. Whether married during the census year (June 1, 1890, to May 31, 1890).			
9. Mother of how many children and number of these children living.			
10. Place of birth.			
11. Place of birth of Father.			
12. Place of birth of Mother.			
13. Number of years in the United States.			
14. Whether naturalized.			
15. Whether naturalization papers have been taken out.			
16. Profession, trade or occupation.			
17. Months unemployed during the census year (June 1, 1890, to May 31, 1890).			
18. Attendance at school (in months) during the census year (June 1, 1890, to May 31, 1890).			
19. Able to Read.			
20. Able to Write.			
21. Able to speak English. If not, the language or dialect spoken.			
22. Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted.			
23. Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech, or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, with name of defect.			
24. Whether a prisoner, convict, homeless child or pauper.			
25. Supplemental schedule and page.			
26. Is the home you live in hired, or is it owned by the head or by a member of the family?			
27. If owned by head or member of family, is the home free from mortgage incumbrance?			
28. If the head of the family is a farmer, is the farm which he cultivates hired, or is it owned by him or by a member of his family?			
29. If owned by head or member of family, is the farm free from mortgage incumbrance?			
30. If the home or farm is owned by head or member of family, and mortgaged, give the post-office address of owner.			

### THE CONLEY MONEY.

Judge Van Epps Decides Between the County and Mr. Maher.

Judge Van Epps, in city court, decided that Mr. M. E. Maher was entitled to a goodly slice of the Conley fine money.

Sheriff Thomas signed a check for that amount after the decision had been rendered.

Everybody knows the details of the celebrated case of Marcellus Thornton vs. John L. Conley, suit for recovery of the sum that Conley promised to pay Thornton for the Post-Appel.

Everybody is familiar with the facts of the various decisions which culminated in M. E. Maher and A. E. Buck being required to pay the surety in the suit for the recovery of the mortgaged property. This security amounted to something over \$3,000.

The sureties were made to pay it. Conley was prosecuted, and the case went against him. The penalty was a fine double

the amount of the mortgage, or twelve months in the penitentiary.

Conley's relative, finally paid the money, amounting to about \$6,000, rather than have him serve a term in the penitentiary.

This money was turned over to Sheriff Thomas, and a number of claimants appeared immediately.

Colonel Thomson, attorney for Fulton county, claimed it; Mr. Frank O'Brien, as solicitor of the city court, claimed it; and Mr. M. E. Maher, through his attorneys, Arnold & Arnold, claimed it.

After a patient hearing of the arguments yesterday, the court decided that Mr. Maher was entitled to \$3,075.40, and instructed the Sheriff to hold the balance in custody until Wednesday next, so as to give Colonel Thomson a chance to prepare his claim and state his case fully.

Messrs. Arnold & Arnold had already been awarded \$500 out of the money, as attorneys' fees, and this leaves about \$2,000 undisposed of, over which there will be a big contest.

The Railroad Commission.—Mr. D. E. Bentley, editor of the Merkle Mail, Texas, is in the city spending a few days, investigating the railroad commission act. Mr. Bentley informs us that the question of whether or not it is proper to establish a railroad commission for the state of Texas is an open question in this state, and will be very vigorously discussed in the approaching campaign.

Candidates are out, some in favor, some non-committal, and others against the commission. He is here to investigate the workings of the Georgia Railroad commission, and to make a careful study of how our commission affects the railroads and the people, so as to be able to better inform his people through the columns of his paper on his return.

He will doubtless find, however, that the rule that will apply to Georgia will not be a good rule for Texas. Texas is a very large state in territory, comparatively new, and has a large amount of unimproved land, which needs railroads to develop it. What they need out there is more railroads. There will be plenty of time after they are built to discuss how they shall be controlled.

The Massachusetts Benefit Association saved the policy holders in 1889 \$985,472. Pays all its death losses in full. J. H. Burney & Co., state agents.

### THE ELEPHANT FUND.

MORE THAN THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS HAS BEEN RAISED.

The Little Ones Hard at Work—Who Will Have the Honor of Sending in the Largest Amount?

Total to Date \$1,322.89

Miss Tidwell's List.

Miss Minnie Avis Tidwell sends in the following list with \$15.

Tidwell & Pope	\$50	Don Pickerson	\$25
Frank Tidwell	\$25	Mama and sisters	\$25
Will H. Smith	\$25	James H. Purcell	\$25
George Lowmeyer	\$25	W. W. Tidwell	\$25
Dr. B. M. Woolley	\$25	Frank Dennis	\$25
W. D. Tidwell	\$25	Jim Bloodworth	\$25
John Ryan	\$25	Charles Tidwell	\$25
Albert Tidwell	\$25	I. T. Eubanks	\$25
Miss B. Latham	\$25	Mr. Upshaw	\$25
G. Holdeman	\$25	J. D. O'Neal	\$25
John Murphy	\$25	Tom B. Faine	\$25
A. A. Nolan	\$25	Dr. Thornton	\$25
Charles B. Porter	\$25	East Hart	\$25
Charlie Singleton	\$25	Clarence Blood	\$25
Owen Hudson	\$25	W. H. Herschberg	\$25
W. H. H. Phelps	\$25	George Force	\$25
M. P. Camp	\$25	M. W. Spencer	\$25
D. H. Browder	\$25	James Fritchett	\$25
Clyde R. Deward	\$25	Miss Louise Cole	\$25
H. Cranston, Jr.	\$25	Mr. Milner	\$25
Robert Chaney	\$25	Mr. O'Neill	\$25
Joe Corrigan	\$25	Mr. David	\$25
Mr. Thorpe	\$25	Mr. Sears	\$25
Robert Chaney	\$25	Mr. Mays	\$25
Will McClellan	\$25		
Beaumont Davidson	\$25		
John Morris	\$25		
Minnie Tidwell	\$25		
Total	\$15.00		

Miss Fitzgibbon's List.

Miss India Estelle Fitzgibbon sends in \$10.25	
H. S. Gallagher	\$25
J. W. Weidell	\$25
B. Winger	\$25
Fred York	\$25
Mrs. Reed	\$25
Dr. Green	\$25
Mr. Seidel	\$25
Charlie Harris	\$25
Dr. Green	\$25
Gus Harris	\$25
C. H. Washburn	\$25
W. E. Venham	\$25
Cash	\$25
Jim McGinnis	\$25
C. K. Ruben	\$25
W. J. Keeling	\$25
Sam M. Hall	\$25
S. P. Crosby	\$25
Carrie Lagomarsino	\$25
J. B. Eddleman	\$25
Cash	\$25
Carrie Fitzgibbon	\$25
C. O. Elliot	\$25
Total	\$10.25

A Little Letter.

The following letter explains itself. It is accompanied by \$7.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 8, 1890.—Editors Constitution: Herewith is \$7 for the elephant. I have done my best, and this is all I could collect, but some of my list say they will double their subscription if that will bring the elephant home. All on this list had rather have a white elephant with a saddle on it, so every body can ride. Yours truly, A. R. Seidel.

A. R. Seidel.

Major T. M. Barna

Charles Seitzer

Cash

N. T. Adkinson

D. A. Killian

Frank Golden, Sr.

Mrs. White

Stafford Seidel

Total

Miss May Lyon

L. Hemphill

Robert Millet

Mrs. R. C. Clark

Mrs. Hobbs

Mrs. Otley

Mrs. Cooper

Mrs. Lyons

Dr. W. A. Apple

Cash

Total

From Willie Dyer.

Will Dyer sends in \$4.50.

F. H. Ford

Cash

Mr. W. L. Jarvis

Mr. Dyer

Mrs. Dougherty

Mrs. Mitchell

William St. John

A. L. Kontz

Leonard

Mrs. Bearden

W. J. Keeling

Cash

Total

From Harry Crosthwait.

Little Harry Crosthwait sends in \$5.

T. Scott

D. Stuart

J. C. A. Branan

Lewis Redwine

F. A. Dille

J. H. Collins

Harold Meyer

Harry Crosthwait

Mrs. W. L. Dyer

Mrs. F. A. Dille

Mrs. J. A. Corbally

Mrs. P. S. Shropshire

Total

From May Lee Smith.

J. M. Smith

Mrs. Coker

Mrs. Clark

Mr. Jones

Aunt Carrie

Mr. Miller

J. M. Henderson

Mr. King

Miss Lizzie

Mrs. Moss

Total

From Lillian King.

Mr. Elyea

Mr. Summers

Mr. Osley

Mr. King

Total

Nettie Bigby's List.

Gust E. Leo

Mr. Hall

Lindsey Abbott

Miss Lizzie Grubb

Lewis Redwine

Cash

Mr. Black

Dr. J. A. Jones

W. J. James

Mr. Walter S. Goe

Con. P.

J. J. McDenden

Miss E. H. Bigby

Mrs. C. Parrott

Mrs. L. K. Bigby

Miss E. H. Bigby

Total

Robert Orter Stephens's List.

Mrs. B. Haynes

Miss Jane Stephens

Mrs. J. O. Harris

Mrs. J. A. Stephens

Alex. W. Stevens

Mr. A. L. Fleming

W. H. Harrison

E. U. Hardeman

Mr. A. L. Long

Miss E. H. Bigby

Total

THE ELEPHANT FUND.

MORE THAN THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS HAS BEEN RAISED.

The Little Ones Hard at Work—Who Will Have the Honor of Sending in the Largest Amount?

Total to Date \$1,322.89

# FETZER'S CLOTHING STORE,

12 Whitehall Street.

Our Men's Clothing scores many points ahead of Competition for superiority and elegance. The reach is from the highest and best to the least that is good.

See the attractive Cassimere Business Suits at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18. They prove it. You'll find exactly the same clothes in high-priced tailor shops at double. Your taste and fit are here, and money saved. We know it.

Boys' clothing tells its own story. Prices alone are but a part of it. No neater, natter, newer styles anywhere for your youngster. We keep the brightest and brainiest in the business scratching their heads

to produce the best possible for your boy—big or little. Six to eighteen-year-olds will each find suits precisely proper in price and fabric—\$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10 and \$12.

A good share of what you pay for a Hat goes for the name. Suppose you could get the choicest of every grade and no tribute demanded for the trademark? We've fixed it so you can. Either of various sorts here shown equals any made costing a third more. Straw and Derby in correct colors and blocks.

A stock of swell Scarfs, Several London and Parisian Novelties in China Silk, Crepe de Chine, India Mousseline and Grenadine will be placed on exhibition Monday for the first time. The introduction price is scrimped.

Remember, we are striking for a universal Clothing patronage.

## FETZER'S CLOTHING STORE,

12 Whitehall Street.

### THEY WILL UNITE.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL UNION AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

It is Voted on Favorably By the Ladies From the Home For the Friendless—The Meeting Yesterday.

The proposed plan to unite the Home for the Friendless, and the Industrial Union was discussed yesterday by a mass meeting of ladies from the first named association.

The meeting was held in the ladies' parlor at the Young Men's library and was interesting throughout.

Resolutions, which had been sent to the meeting by a committee from the Industrial Union, were read and discussed very lengthily.

The resolutions were such as virtually made an offer from the Industrial Union to the Home for the Friendless association to join the latter in its work.

This was quite an important measure and was considered with due deliberation by the meeting of ladies representing the "Home for the Friendless association," each one anxious to do what was best for the poor and afflicted people of Atlanta.

A VOTE TO UNITE.

The discussion lasted some time, and was terminated by a vote on the question whether the proposition from the Industrial Union should be accepted or declined.

The vote was unanimous that the union should be consummated, though several changes will be asked for in the language of the plan for the union.

A committee, consisting of Mrs. L. P. Nelson, Mrs. J. M. Beath, Mrs. Moorehead and Mrs. Averill, was appointed to meet a committee from the Industrial Union tomorrow afternoon at the Young Men's library at 4:30 for the purpose of reporting formally the action of the meeting yesterday.

The meeting tomorrow is a final one, and it is especially desired that a full attendance will be present.

The first announcement of the meeting was that it should be held at the school-house on Ivy street, but since this has been rented, will be held at the Young Men's library.

It is hoped that at meeting that the union may be accomplished in a manner perfectly satisfactory to both associations.

This consolidation counts for much in the way of furthering the grand work of helping the poor of Atlanta, which has always been so benevolently carried on by Atlanta's ladies.

Severely Ill.—The many friends of Miss Ida, Sergeant will regret to learn that she is lying quite sick at the residence of her father, Mrs. E. S. Egan, 172 Washington street. At a late hour she was resting easily, and her family were hopeful of her early recovery.

CHINA.

On account of making inventory of stock on the 20th instant, and determined not to have any china goods on hand, I will close it out at the following prices:

Handmade china plates, 7 1/2 in. 17c, 8 1/2 in. 20c, 9 1/2 in. 25c.

Handmade china cups and saucers 15c.

Handmade china dishes, new shape, 13 in. \$1.10, 15 in. \$1







## THE GOVERNORSHIP.

## THE CONSTITUTION'S ANNOUNCEMENT ALL THE TIME YESTERDAY.

The Houston Primary Gives the County to Hardeman—Will He Stay in the Race? A Word About Congress.

Houston county for Hardeman! A friend of his was talking yesterday about his race.

"No," said he, "I did not expect Hardeman's name to be withdrawn from the Houston primary. That he will withdraw now, after the announcement in this morning's CONSTITUTION, I have no doubt. I have had no doubt of that all along—that he would withdraw after carrying Houston county. He can do so now with the best of grace. He has won his victory."

The announcement of Colonel Livingston's decision not to run for the governorship was the talk of the town yesterday.

Not only that, but all over the state copies of THE CONSTITUTION were eagerly sought for until the supply everywhere was exhausted. Extra supplies were sent out on all the railroads, and not a copy was left.

"It's just like THE CONSTITUTION," said General Phil Cook. "I've been waiting for the big gun, and now I know what's going to happen."

The announcement meant practically that Mr. Northern would have no opposition for governor—certainly none from any alliance source.

Colonel Hardeman's friends were in some uncertainty as to his course.

Most of them believed that he would withdraw after carrying Houston county.

There were others who were not so certain of this.

In the absence of a final announcement this uncertainty still exists.

Certainly nine-tenths of them, and he has a great many of them here, are of the opinion that his victory in Houston county is the beginning and the end of his candidacy.

About the Race for Congress.

THE CONSTITUTION'S announcement that Colonel Livingston was in the race for congress created a great deal of talk.

Atlanta and Fulton county have an interest in the matter that does not appear upon the face of the article.

Until this announcement it was conceded, practically, that Judge Stewart could not be beaten in the district.

Colonel Livingston, perhaps the only man with an even chance, was thought to be planning for the governorship.

But Colonel Livingston's strength is greater in the district now than it was before he decided to leave the field clear for Northern.

His magnanimity made him many warm friends. It made him more solid than ever with the alliance. It was commended on all sides.

Certainly he will be able to divide the district pretty well with Judge Stewart, and the political prophets said yesterday that, leaving out Fulton county, neither would have enough votes to nominate him.

Fulton county, then, holds the key to the situation—unless the prophets were mistaken.

This may be taken to mean that Fulton county might name a candidate of her own, backed at least with her six votes out of thirty in the district.

The selection would be made, of course, with a view to having an outside county, or two or three go in with Fulton.

There was a lot of talk like that. Ex-Mayor John B. Goodwin was mentioned.

Ex-Mayor W. H. Hulsey, too. Judge R. T. Dorsey was spoken of.

Ex-Congressman Milt Candler was another. Hon. N. J. Hammond.

Mr. Albert Cox—and others.

TALKING ABOUT CONGRESSMEN.

Editor Harry Brown Talks of the Situation in the Different Districts.

Captain Harry Brown was discussing the situation yesterday.

"Yes, there are several candidates for congress who will carry the interests of the alliance to the capital and see that they are observed in the national capitol," said the editor of the official organ of the alliance.

"Just view the situation as you will," he continued, "and you will see that already in half the congressional districts of the state candidates most prominent and most certain of success are the alliance candidates, are the men who have espoused the cause of the sub-treasury bill and other alliance issues."

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

"Look at the tenth district! Here, you see Hon. Thomas E. Watson, engaging the attention of all eyes, and taking up their battles, and his generally conceded down there, that Watson will be the next congressman."

"In the eighth it looks like Oliver or Lawson—probably Oliver. Take a glance at the politics of the ninth, and you will see the strongest indications that an alliance man or an alliance supporter will go to congress. Candler is not going to run."

"The same thing is true in the seventh district, where either Corput or some other alliance man will take Clements's place, by espousing the sub-treasury bill and other alliance measures."

"Come nearer home, and view the situation in the fifth. I don't think Stewart will stay in the race, though he may. Colonel Livingston has a paved way, and will almost unquestionably be the next congressman."

UNIVERSALLY THE CASE.

"This is true in every district in Georgia, very nearly. The alliance, while it is taking no aggressive steps in the putting out of candidates for congress, it nevertheless will see that every candidate stands favorably on the sub-treasury bill before it encourages his election."

Editor Brown is of the opinion that the next delegation of congressmen from Georgia will be by a good majority alliance men or supporters of alliance principles.

Floyd Will Vote by Convention.

ROME, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The executive committee of the democratic party met at the court-house today. Every district was represented but two. Halstead Smith, chairman, stated the object. Quite a lively discussion was had as to the merits of a primary, in which the people make their choice by direct vote, and of the convention composed of delegates from each district. The convention system is the one generally followed in Floyd county. A resolution was offered by J. B. Lapsley in favor of a convention, and was adopted by a vote of 7 to 5. This action of the committee called an election in each district on July 30th, for ten delegates from each, who will meet in county convention on the 1st day of August, to nominate three candidates for members for the legislature, and to select delegates to the state and congressional convention.

Out of the Congressional Race.

MACHEN, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—Colonel Robert Whitfield passed through the town on the way to his plantation, which lies out a few miles from Machen. He says that he will not run for congress; neither will Charles Bartlett nor Bob Burton, in his opinion, make the race, as Mr. Blount has signified his intention of going back to fill his own seat.

Mr. Clements Among His Friends.

DALLAS, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—Hon. Judson C. Clements is circulating among his friends in Paulding today.

## LOOKING FOR A MAN

## TO REPRESENT THE RAILROAD MEN IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Smith Declines—Judge Hillyer Considers the Matter and Then Declines—Still Hunting For a Candidate.

Mr. Smith declines. Judge Hillyer declines. Mr. A. W. Mitchell announces his candidacy.

Those were the developments in the legislative status yesterday in Fulton county.

Mr. Mitchell's letter to THE CONSTITUTION explains itself.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 7.—[Editorial.]—Having been asked by a very few personal friends to allow my name to be presented to my fellow-citizens for the nomination by the democratic party for a seat in the lower house of the general assembly of Georgia, I have consented. And, as a pledge as to what I will do if elected, I only refer to my record as a public and private citizen of Atlanta and Fulton county for the past fifty years. The boys all know me. Very respectfully, A. W. MITCHELL.

JUDGE HILLYER APPROACHED.

The committee then went to Judge George Hillyer's office, with the unanimous request that he represent them with Mr. Howell and Mr. Tallafiero, in the race.

Judge Hillyer was about to decline, but being urged to consider the matter carefully he promised to do so and to give a final answer yesterday afternoon.

At that time Judge Hillyer declared that he could not, for several reasons enter the race.

THE RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE Friday night, at which Mr. Smith met the railroad committee that had urged him to enter the race, was given in yesterday's CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Smith asked to be released from any obligation to make the race, stating his reasons fully.

The committee considered the matter again, and came to the conclusion that Mr. Smith's own wishes and reasons should prevail, and withdrew his name.

This left Mr. Smith free of any obligation in the matter, and, as he stated his position yesterday, he is definitely decided not to become a candidate.

"I am deeply grateful to you, gentlemen," said he, "for the honor paid me in the selection, but my business is in such condition that I cannot leave it in justice to my clients. It is not the pecuniary loss to myself that I wish to avoid in making this decision. I would readily do that to be of public or private service to you, if I could do so without injury to theirs."

STILL LOOKING FOR A MAN.

"We'll find a man yet."

The speaker was Mr. James D. Harris, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

"We are not making war on anybody," he continued. "We are looking for a man that can do some good for Fulton county in this legislature of farmers. We need certain legislation, and we want somebody to carry it through for us. We are going to try it this time, and if we fail we'll try again, and keep on trying until we succeed. That's all there is in it."

ABOUT SAM SMALL.

The intimation that Mr. Small was not altogether out of the race, and might possibly come back to look after his candidacy, was greeted with a broad smile, yesterday.

It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Small has not written to his friends of the 1890 Club, nor to any other friends here, one word of explanation.

Not one. They were puzzled at first, they grew impatient they are indignant now.

That his course already has obliterated his last possible chance of success, even in the event he comes back to make the race, his best friends admit.

Literally, he is out of the race.

THAT LEAVES IN THE RACE Mr. Clark Howell, Jr. Mr. James F. O'Neill. Mr. E. M. Tallafiero. Mr. A. W. Mitchell.

There is, despite his card, which seems to be sincere enough, a doubt as to Mr. Mitchell's intentions.

It would be unsafe to predict that there will be no more candidates, but the reluctance of politicians to stake their chances in the race, together with the already decided and settled drift of popular opinion, is pretty sure guarantee that the three next representatives of the county have already been named.

THE GWINNETT ALLIANCE Gives an Official Report of Its Late Meeting.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The Gwinnett county Farmers' Alliance met at Lawrenceville June 3. Seventy-six delegates were present. Three sub-alliances made application and were admitted into this alliance. The entire body agreed to abide the action of the alliance and support the men recommended at its meeting.

A resolution was passed endorsing and ratifying the action of the executive committee in calling a primary for this county, and thanking the committee for respecting our rights.

For state-house officers—the present incumbents. For representatives—H. L. Peoples and Nathan Bennett.

For congress from ninth congressional district—Colonel Thomas E. Wynn.

The alliance of this county will support for state senator any good man recommended and presented by Henry county. A resolution was passed thanking Mr. C. H. Brand, chairman of the executive committee, for his manly defense of the action of the committee in ordering a primary.

Brother J. W. Beck, delegate, was present and highly complimented the body for the very harmonious manner in which the business of the day had been conducted. A resolution requesting the secretaries to send a synopsis of the proceedings to THE SOUTHERN ALLIANCE Farmer, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and the ATLANTA JOURNAL, with request to publish, was read and adopted.

Livingston Will Carry Rockdale.

CONYERS, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The county alliance met at the court-house here today. A large crowd was present with President Peck.

President Northern was unanimously endorsed for governor, Livingston for congress, and Nunnally for the state senate.

The magnanimity and self-sacrificing spirit of President Peck in retiring from the congressional race, for the sake of harmony in the ranks, with victory fully assured, were heartily approved and highly appreciated by the assembled body.

Colonel Livingston spoke to a crowded house here today, and will have a walk-over in this county.

The Calhoun County Fair.

MORGAN, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The officers of the Calhoun County Fair association have decided to hold the fair here, beginning on the 12th of November next, and closing on the 14th of November next. A liberal premium list will be issued. The fair is now a certainty.

To Speak in Calhoun County.

MORGAN, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—Northern, Livingston, et al. are advised to speak at a barbecue to be given at a little place three miles from here, Dickey, by the county alliance.

## JAMES R. BROWN

## REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONS OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

And Puts Himself on Record in Favor of the Farmer as Against Trusts and Monopolists of All Kinds.

CANTON, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—In reply to a resolution adopted by the Cherokee county alliance, in Canton, last Tuesday, requesting all candidates for state and federal offices to define their positions upon certain demands made by the executive committee of the state Farmers' alliance, touching state and national questions, Judge James R. Brown, candidate for congress in this district, has promptly prepared and sent out to the several sub-alliances in the county the following letter which clearly, fully and concisely states his position upon each of the questions, viz:

JUDGE BROWN'S LETTER.

The executive committee of the Georgia State Alliance, with the president concurring, having passed a resolution urging all alliance men in this state to demand of candidates for any and all state offices, or seeking to represent them in the Georgia legislature or the United States congress, to pledge themselves, if elected, to support and do all in their power to further legislation in compliance with certain resolutions adopted by them, and, as I am a candidate for congress from the ninth Georgia district, subject to the action of the democratic convention, I deem it proper that I state my views in reference to the matters referred to.

1. In regard to railroad monopolies, and the powers of the state and interstate railroad commission, and in regard to paragraph 4, section 2, article 4, of the constitution of Georgia, my views are in strict accord with the committee, Messrs. Livingston, Pope and Brown.

At one time in my life I entertained different views on this subject. I doubted the constitutionality of the commission, and I then thought as more railroads were built competition would protect the people. But, since the highest judicial tribunal in the country has settled the constitutionality of the commissions, and since experience has shown that nothing but governmental control of such corporations will afford sufficient protection to the people, I am in favor of enforcing that paragraph of the state constitution and enlarging the powers of the interstate and state commissions so as to give ample protection to the people.

2. I am also in favor of a revision of the public school system, and of affording more extended facilities for common education, so far as can be done without burdening the people with taxation beyond what they are able to bear.

3. I think the committee's recommendation in regard to the penitentiary system a very good one, and I am in favor of the legislature will have the proper changes made as soon as possible.

4. I am emphatically and unconditionally in favor of a reduction of state and national taxes. I am opposed to levying a direct tax on the people, and I am in favor of the government, economically administered, and I believe, with the economy that ought to be practiced, a very great reduction could be made in both state and federal taxes.

5. I am in favor of such revision and adjustment of the tariff as will make it very light on the class of goods in common use by the laboring masses, and increase its upturning on the luxuries and upon the luxuries of life. But in the adjustment of the tariff I am in favor of levying the most on such articles as our people manufacture, and the least on such as we do not manufacture, so far as it can be done without increasing the aggregate burden upon the consumer, in order that we may protect American industry and American manufacturers, as far as can be done.

6. I regard the speculations and combines, such as the cotton and rice trusts, as a menace to the purpose of destroying competition and forcing up the prices on such articles as the common people are compelled to have, as infamous, and the hand of every honest man should be stretched out against them. The legislature of the state and the congress of the United States should go to the utmost limit allowed by the constitution in providing laws to protect the people against all such combinations.

7. I am in favor of the free coinage of silver and a substitution of legal treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes in sufficient volume, in conjunction with gold and silver, to do the business of the country as a cash basis.

8. The sub-treasury bill of the National Alliance, now pending in congress, has for its object the protection of the farmers against being compelled to force their products on the market at a season of the year when prices are the lowest. I am in full accord with them in the object intended to be accomplished.

I do not know whether or not the bill referred to is the best one that could be devised to best accomplish the object intended, but I would gladly co-operate with the friends of the farmers in giving them any just relief against the evil complained of.

In conclusion permit me to say, I have not taken a case in court in fifteen years and do not expect to ever return to the profession of the law. My largest interest is in farming. I have but three sons and two of them have chosen the occupation of farming as their life-time business. I was raised a farmer and expect to die one, and I trust I appreciate the importance of it, and very truly yours, JAMES R. BROWN.

The Colored People Called In.

MORGAN, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The executive committee of this Calhoun county, met at the court-house at this place on the 3d instant. Dr. B. B. George of Leary, a prominent and rising young man of this section, was elected chairman, and a resolution was adopted calling a mass-meeting of the citizens of the county, to meet here on the 30th inst., to decide the mode of electing delegates to the gubernatorial, senatorial and congressional conventions, and also to decide on the manner in which candidates shall be selected by the democratic party for the next general assembly, and the various county officers to be elected next January. The call was extended to all colored citizens of the county who have heretofore affiliated with the democratic party to meet with the whites on that occasion and participate.

The Schools of Dawson.

DAWSON, Ga., June 7.—[Special.]—The board of education for our city has doubtless made a judicious selection of a principal for the public schools for the children, as they have elected Professor A. J. Clarke, of Cutbert. He is a very fine teacher and has been for several years president of the Southwest Georgia Agricultural college, at Cutbert. Professor Clarke has been notified of his election as principal and has signified his acceptance. He will be warmly welcomed to Dawson.

# THE GREATEST OUTPOUR OF BARGAINS THAT EVER FLOODED A SOUTHERN CITY

Is Now Taking Place at the Immense DRYGOODS ESTABLISHMENT

## Ryan's

WE SIMPLY CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO EQUAL THESE PRICES:

- 1,500 yards good quality Ginghams at 2½c yard.
- 3,000 yards excellent quality Satteens at 3½c yard.
- 2,400 yards Sheer India Linen, book-fold, at 3½c yard.
- 5,000 yards striped and plaid India Linens at 3½c yard.
- 100 pieces book-fold Persian Lawns at 5c yard.
- 500 pieces white Sheer Lawns in stripes and plaids at 5c yard.
- 750 pieces cable cords, lace stripes, checks and plaids at 6½c yard; 15c value.
- 800 pieces white lawn stripes India Linen, Persian Lawns, etc., at 8c. 20c value.
- 1,000 pieces every class White Dress Goods at 10c yard, 35c value.
- 67 pieces 45-inch revered striped Lawn for aprons at 10c yard, 25c value.
- 100 pieces of French Batiste Cloth, 36 inches wide, at 10c yard, 25c value.
- 300 pieces best quality French Satteen 12½c yard, worth 25c.
- 5 cases fancy Ginghams, French styles, at 8c yard, 20c value.
- 125 pieces French Ginghams at 10c yard, 25c value.
- 250 pieces solid colors Toile de Nords at 8c yard, 20c value.
- 250 dozen black India Linens, black checked Lawns, revered stripes and plaid Lawns at 10c yard, 35c value.
- 150 pieces solid color stripe and plaid Lawns at 8c yard, 15c value.
- 1,000 Short Ends, best quality Ginghams at 5c yard, 15c value.
- 2 cases fancy figured Lawns at 8c, 15c value.
- 100 pieces fancy colored Batiste Cloths, 36 inches wide, with side bands, at 6½c yard, 18c value.
- 115 dozen Boys' Waists, excellent quality, all sizes, only 25c each.
- 75 dozen Misses' all pure Silk Hose, "black only," at 35c pair, worth \$1.
- 500 dozen Boys' Windsor Scarfs, only 5c each.

## Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, at Greatly Reduced Prices

- 165 dozen extra large size Oatmeal Towels, 44x22, at 15c each, 25c value.
- 235 dozen Damask Towels, with knotted fringe at 10c each, 20c value.
- 350 dozen extra large, 22x44 Damask Towels, with knotted fringe and open work ends at 25c, 75c value.
- 25 pieces unbleached Table Linen at 12½c yard.
- 2,500 yards best quality colored Table Damask at 25c yard, choice patterns, worth 75c yard.
- 250 pieces fancy Drapery Curtain Net at 5c yard, 25c value.
- 100 pieces all linen checked glass Toweling at 5c yard.
- 100 bales best quality Domestic Checks, by the yard, piece or bale, 4½c yard.
- 68 pieces colored Surah Silks at 29c yard.
- 45 pieces fancy colored India Silks, good quality, at 27½c yard; a rare bargain.
- 37 pieces 27-inch fancy colored India Silks, new designs, 49c yard, \$1.25 value.
- 18 pieces 48-inch fancy Drapery Nets, for oversuits, at 50c yard, worth \$1.75.
- 64 pieces fancy stripe and plaid Outing Cloths, only 15c yard.
- Ladies' hemstitched fancy colored Handkerchiefs, only 3c each.
- 1,000 dozen ladies' extra quality, hemstitched, fancy colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c each, 10c value.
- 100 pieces all pure Linen Torchon Lace, only 3c yard.
- 150 dozen ladies' all pure silk Mitts at 15c pair.
- 150 dozen men's fancy striped shirts and Drawers 35c each, 75c value.
- 500 dozen men's fancy Half Hose, only 5c pair.
- 1,000 dozen gents' best quality, 2100 thread, 4-ply, all linen Collars, equal to E. & W., at 10c each.
- 100 pieces 36-inch English Long Cloth, extra weight, at 10c yard, 25c value.
- 500 dozen misses' fancy striped Hose at 2½c pair.

## A FEW WORDS ABOUT SHOES.

If you want to buy shoes at retail, at the same prices as shoe dealers in this city pay for them wholesale, now is your chance.

## THIS WEEK WE WILL SELL YOU

- 965 pairs Ladies' Oxford Ties, 75c; cheap at \$1.25.
- Misses' Oxford Ties, 1½, only 50c, worth 75c.
- Ladies' Oxford patent leather Vamps, \$1, cheap at \$1.50.
- Ladies' Common-Sense Oxford, \$1, good value at \$1.50.
- Ladies' fine Dongola Oxford, in common-sense or opera toe, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair, worth \$2 and \$2.50.
- Infants' Opera Slippers 1-7, 35c, cheap at 65c.
- Infants' Tan Oxford, 3-6, 35c; cheap at 75c.
- Ladies' Dongola Button, common-sense and opera toe, \$1.25, worth \$1.75.
- Ladies' fine Dongola Button, all styles, \$1.50, cheap at \$2.
- We are selling the best \$2 shoe in the market.
- Ladies' Hand-Turned Button Shoes in common-sense and opera toe, \$2.50, worth \$4.
- We have a few Men's Low Cut Shoes, genuine hand-sewed, in kangaroo and calf, \$3.50, worth \$6.
- Men's French Calf, genuine hand-sewed, in Bals and Congress, \$4, worth \$7.
- Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, 6-9, \$1, worth \$1.50.
- Men's Calf Shoes, all solid, all styles toe, only \$1.50, reduced from \$2.25.
- If you want to buy a Carpet, now is your opportunity. We offer you: Tapestry Brussels Carpets at 39c yard.
- Extra Super Tapestry Brussels at 47c yard.
- Body Brussels at 75c yard.
- All Wool Ingrain, Good Quality, at 50c yard.
- Good Quality China Matting at 7½c yard; worth 15c.

## JOHN RYAN'S SONS.







## THE TELEPHONE.

AND ITS GREAT VALUE TO THE PEOPLE.

Improvements Being Made—The Subscribers All Pleased With the Manner in Which It is Conducted.

A reporter called at the telephone exchange to see what was new and interesting in that line, and was much pleased with what he learned. Manager Gentry said business was very good, and that new subscribers were being added every day.

What is your idea about the future of Atlanta?

We believe Atlanta is destined to be a great city, and are laying all our plans for an exchange of twice the present size, although we now have over 1,000 subscribers.

We have been busy engaged for two months past on an important and expensive work, intended to relieve the wires of the noise caused by electric light currents at night and electric power circuits in the wires.

How is the work progressing?

Very nicely. We are about half done, and already the improvement is very marked. Many of the subscribers have noticed the improvement and commented favorably on it.

When this work is completed we expect to give entire satisfaction, and we keep the entire benefit even on any wire until the whole system is completed.

It is our earnest desire and aim to give each subscriber entire satisfaction, and we keep men employed to look out for points and improvements that will benefit our subscribers.

We make inquiries from our subscribers periodically to see how they are getting on. It is with a great deal of satisfaction that I submit the following twenty-five replies from prominent and well-known business firms. These replies should convince all non-subscribers of the importance of a telephone to their business:

J. F. Steinhauser—Service is perfectly satisfactory; we use the 'phone thirty-five to fifty times a day.

Robert Dohme—Our telephone service is very satisfactory, and we use the telephone from twenty-five to fifty times per day.

Cook & Waldron—Telephone is perfectly satisfactory, no objections at all; generally use it from twenty to thirty times a day.

Oglesby & Meador—Service is perfectly satisfactory and we use the 'phone fifteen to twenty-five times per day.

Moore, Marsh & Co.—Service is much better than it was six months ago; we have occasion to use the 'phone fifty to seventy-five times per day.

M. B. Avery & Co.—Telephone is working splendidly and is perfectly satisfactory; we use it twenty to thirty times a day.

E. Lee Miller & Co.—Telephone is giving satisfaction; we use it twenty-five to thirty times a day.

Thomas & Kierke & Co.—Telephone is working splendidly; no fault to find at all; we use it fifty to sixty times a day.

John M. Miller—Telephone service is much better; am getting good service now; use the 'phone ten to twenty-five times a day.

J. J. Barnes—Telephone is giving perfect satisfaction; use it fifteen to twenty-five times per day.

Nelson, Morris & Co.—Telephone is much better than heretofore; it is generally satisfactory; use it thirty to forty times per day.

Brown & King Hardware Co.—Telephone has improved very much, and, with the exception of an occasional miscommunication, gives good satisfaction; we use the 'phone thirty-five to forty times per day.

Elkin & Watson Drug Co.—Telephone is giving perfect service; we use it fifteen to twenty times per day.

Hoyt & Thorne—The telephone, why its an indispensable adjunct to our business. We appreciate the effort being made to improve the system, and to be frank we must admit that we are satisfied; we use the 'phone fifty to seventy-five times per day.

J. Stovall Smith—I am well pleased with your telephone service; I could not get along without it; use the 'phone twenty-five to thirty times per day.

Benjamin & Cronheim—Telephone service is first-class in every respect; it is simply indispensable in the prompt execution of business; we use it thirty to forty times per day.

George Muse—My telephone is satisfactory, and I think the service is much better than a year ago; use the 'phone ten to twenty times per day.

Peacock & Legge—Our telephone is satisfactory, and we are better pleased with the service than at any time before; use twenty to thirty times per day.

Beck & Gregg, Hardware Company—Telephone service seems to be very good and satisfactory; we use the 'phone thirty-five to fifty times per day.

J. M. Coleman—The present telephone service is very good; we use it thirty to thirty-five times a day.

M. Barwell & Co.—The service keeps up very satisfactorily; use the 'phone fifteen to twenty-five times per day.

M. Mauck—The telephone service is as good as we could ask for; we use the 'phone fifteen to twenty times per day.

Crescent Steam Laundry—The service is very good; use the 'phone twenty-five to thirty times per day.

Singer Manufacturing Company—Service good; no fault to find; use the telephone ten to twenty times per day.

A. J. Miller & Son—Service is perfectly satisfactory; no objection to the telephone fifteen to twenty times per day.

Storey & Carlton—Telephone is working very well indeed; no objection; use it twenty-five to thirty times per day.

We are also rapidly building a new line to Newnan, Ga., which will connect Fairburn, Palmetto and Newnan with this exchange.

What will be the cost of a conversation over this wire?

Subscribers to the telephone exchange will be allowed to talk with one party for five minutes, or less, for twenty-five cents. This will add greatly to the value of a telephone.

Is there anything else new?

Well, yes. We have ordered some 'nickel-in-the-slot' bells and will probably put some of them up in public places, such as the Kimball and Markham house lobby, union depot, etc., when so requested, where any one can drop in a nickel and be connected with any other city subscriber.

The following new subscribers have been added since publication of last list:

597—Adair, G. W., residence.  
1139—Atlanta Car Company.  
1617—Atlanta Laundry Company.  
27—Atlanta Show Case Company.  
102—Beach & Bros., Atlanta, Plumbing Company.  
275—Bishop, Dr. W. W., office and residence.  
322—Boring, Dr. J. M., residence.  
360—Foreman, Mrs. G. J., residence.  
329—Gaston, Dr. J. M., residence.  
388—Griffin, Dr. E. E., office and residence.  
232—Hall, T. N., broker.  
192—Hyller & Co., P. W., brokers.  
1222—Moreland, Dr. A. C., residence, five calls.  
383—Nelson, L. B., residence.  
1004—Old, J. K., residence.  
244—Southern Belling Company.  
309—Spears & Roan, lawyers.  
178—Whitner & Co., John A., insurance.

The following orders are on hand. Instruments to be put up as soon as possible:

Boring and Vaughn.  
Swift, C. H., residence.  
Williamson, Jr., W. J.  
We will turn over our telephone directory to the printer, Tuesday, June 10, for June list, which will contain all the new subscribers and any who desire their name on that. Any one desiring information as to terms, etc., will be waited on immediately by communicating by telephone to No. 300 or writing to or calling on W. T. Gentry, Manager.  
H. H. Jackson, Asst. Manager.

## GEORGIA LOANS.

A TALK WITH COLONEL BLACKLOCK ABOUT THEM.

Ten Millions Have Gone Into Georgia—Five Millions Have Been Paid and Five Are In Force.

There has been a great deal said about the millions of money loaned in Georgia by foreign capitalists, and there has been much apprehension lest these wholesale loans should lead, after a while, to a general foreclosure of mortgages and a wholesale ejection of the borrowers.

It is of the greatest importance then that the borrowing of these loans be taken note of and the proportion of foreclosures to prompt payments be observed.

Colonel Blacklock, the cashier of the Atlanta Trust and Banking company, which is doing probably the largest business of this kind in the state, has been familiar with this loan business from its inception, about three years ago, and if any man in the state has kept up with the loans he has. He throws a flood of light on the situation in the interview which follows, and what he says will be well read and pondered by those who concern themselves for the welfare of the state.

"The effect of this output of money on the farms by foreign loan companies has been to reduce the rate of interest," began Colonel Blacklock. "When this business began about eight years ago local money lenders got 25 per cent. With many of them it was a rule to get 30 per cent. of interest on the money loaned, and they were not at all particular as to the shape of profits. Now the rate on money secured by real estate ranges from eight to ten per cent. throughout the state—something that was unheard of before the business began."

"On agricultural loans we write loans at six per cent and charge the borrower a commission which makes it cost him about nine per cent—sometimes nine and three-fifths per cent. Conspicuous among loan companies is lowering the rate, and within twelve months I expect to be putting money out in Georgia at such a rate of interest and commission as will make the total cost to the borrower eight per cent."

"Now, for the legislature to limit it to that just now would drive off the outside capital and the result would be that local money lenders would go back to their old rates. A little more time, though, and we will be able to get money here so that we can put it out on a general rate of eight per cent."

"The first foreign loan companies did business at higher rates and more recklessly. They charged eight per cent on their loans and the borrower had to pay twenty per cent commission, which was taken out of the loan advance. Money was sometimes put out on land to parties who were pushed to the wall and could not get local credit. In this way many of them got a breathing spell for a while."

"Even with the reckless manner in which the business was conducted at first the foreclosures were only about eight per cent of the loans. As we conduct the business now our foreclosures will not be larger proportion than in any other business. They will not exceed one per cent, I am confident."

"We consider the moral risk carefully. It is about as important as the security, and we will not take a man who is not in the habit of paying promptly. We have no delinquent interest. Our borrowers are men of good credit, men who pay and do not litigate. We have a good record of instances where they come in and pay the five-year loans within two or three years. They are under no obligation to do this, but they give him the privilege of doing so."

"Is there any plan by which a farmer can crowd a sinking fund to pay his loan?"

"Yes, he can deposit his savings here and get six per cent interest on them. As a rule we only pay five per cent interest, but where we have given a man's loan at 6 per cent we give him the same rate of interest on his deposits."

"How much money have these loan companies put out in Georgia since they began business eight years ago?"

"About \$10,000,000. Of that about \$5,000,000 has matured and been paid and about \$5,000,000 is in force."

"What was done with the money?"

"Some of it went into improvements, and some went to pay old debts. Some bought goods for cash, and saved the high profits merchants had been charging them. Thus they reduced their expenses, and were enabled to save. In some cases, the money went into the hands of men who were almost under the sheriff's hammer, and they got a five years' breathing spell, and gave him the privilege of doing so."

"What was the effect upon the farming interest in the neighborhood where the money was put out?"

"The land was everywhere enhanced in value. The enhancement of property in the last year was about ten per cent—much as it had been for the last four years preceding. The enhancement of the last few years is due more to these loans than to any other cause. Those not familiar with the business may not think so, but any one who takes the trouble to investigate the matter will see that what I say is true."

"There has been a general enhancement of land values wherever this money has been put out. I know of no county where land values have appreciated more than in Sumter, and more money has been put out there than in any other county. I suppose the amount will aggregate \$100,000."

"How fast are these loans being put out in Georgia now?"

"We do fully two-thirds of the business, I should think, and we are putting out in Georgia now about \$750,000 a year. We put out about a million a year, but part of it is in loan contracts. About \$1,000,000 is going into Georgia farm lands annually. In the west, where the business is older and there are a great many loan companies, there is a great deal of money being put out. It is as much as \$800,000 in force."

"What proportion of the value of farm lands do you advance, say on a \$10,000 farm—how much?"

"Three thousand or thirty-five hundred. But our loans do not average that much. In some instances the farmers are worth six or seven times the amount of the loan."

**THE ORDER OF MISFEITS**

Pass Some Resolutions for Mr. Elliott F. Shepard's Eye.

The result of the meeting had at the care of Harmony, Ancient and Independent Order of Misfits, the grand inquisitor himself being duly on deck, the following preamble and set of resolutions were unanimously adopted and were respectfully commended to our faithful agitators up north:

Whereas, many of our ineffectual, but energetic, effort to bury the subject; to safely put about the liberty pole and bloody shirt; to pacify and appease the warlike and unquenchable spirits of the yankee politician and newspaper man; and

Whereas, in the pursuit of peace, happiness and good will toward the human race, the signer included, we have been severely disappointed, vexed and made hot by such profitless overtures, and have so many times been compelled to cover the end of their discomfiture, thereby making it no escape, except through the smaller end, only because the politician and the newspaper man couldn't feel that we had eaten dirt enough; and

Whereas, now that summer is approaching, bringing with it flies, pesuences and overheated blood, to which will be superadded the strong inclination to loss of temper, sleep and appetite, to mention patience, time and loveliness of disposition to avoid and escape such conditions it is hereby resolved:

1. The from and after the promulgation hereof, it shall be in order to disinter, at any time, a rebel soldier and cover his bones with 'May Day' and the 'Bonnie Blue Flag' which shall have unimpaired and undiminished value, and cannot be fired at by any yankee confederate, and as many times as necessary, due regard being had as to the pecuniary condition of the 'felices' and that whoever will may build

arguments, decorate graves or hold festivals, looking toward the honor of those people who fought for an undying principle, whose sons and daughters believe that they were honest men and not renegades.

2. That it is hereby made the duty of every man, woman and child, of whatever faith, race or previous condition; in whatever section of our common country he may reside, whether in the north, south, east or west, to keep cool and pursue undisturbed his peaceful inclination so long as he respects the rights of his fellows, be that inclination whatsoever it may—talking about the war, exhibiting his uniform and artillery to the wonder-stricken youth, or raising flags, blowing horns and general crazing—may, in any day or any pay due regard to the memory of certain confederate leaders without let or hindrance. This all being applicable to brave union soldiers, who fell for the flag of the union.

3. That it is made the duty of every man not to get mad with Jacobs or Shepard or their like but to quietly pursue the 'noiseless' tenor of his way, building cities, towns, and hamlets—digging the bowels of the earth for its hidden treasures, and laying the foundation for the prosperity of our common country, all the while wearing his confederate veteran's badge. That it is further ordered as his duty to welcome his co-laborer from the north, to extend him the right hand of fellowship, to love him and honor him, his family and his tribe, and to aid him in all things looking toward his comfort and general happiness, and should he wear a Grand Army badge, assist him in keeping it, and honor it, and more to love him as a Christian and a brother, rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

**Gospel Temperance Meeting.**  
The usual Sunday gospel temperance meeting will be held this afternoon at 4 p. m. in the Third Baptist church on Jones avenue, near Marietta. Public cordially invited.

**THE WEATHER.**  
Forecast for Georgia.  
WASHINGTON, June 7.—Indications for tomorrow: Showers, followed by fair in the interior, cooler, except stationary temperature in north Georgia.

**SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.**  
ATLANTA, Ga., June 7.  
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.  
Taken at 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

(Local Time.)	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Dir.	Force.	Rel. Hum.	Clouds.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
7 p. m.	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Maximum Thermometer		82						
Minimum Thermometer		65						
Total Rainfall		0.00						

**COTTON BELT BULLETIN.**  
Observation taken at 6 p. m. 75th meridian time.

**ATLANTA DISTRICT.**

City.	Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Dir.	Force.	Rel. Hum.	Clouds.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Chattanooga	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Columbus	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Dayton	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Greenville	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Griffin	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Lawrenceville	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Newnan	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
Sparksburg	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		
West Point	30.07	69.66	W	6	50	Cloudy		

**Missing.**  
JOHN FITZGERALD, Observer.

**GEORGE WARE.**  
**WARE & OWENS.**

**Real Estate Bargains.**  
\$1,000, 4-r house, new and neat, well shaded, rents well.  
\$1,500, 4-r cottage on Fort street, near Edgewood avenue, 6x15 with alley at side, room enough for other house, rents \$12 per month.  
\$3,000, No. 184 Courtland avenue, 6-r house, gas, bath, electric, close in, close in, nicely papered, in good condition.  
\$1,200, Here is something cheap, 12x15, 11 man, 2-bath, gas, can sub-divide and make a snug little profit.  
\$2,000, 10x15, North avenue, corner lot, lies well, cheap, cheaper by half than anything in vicinity.  
\$800, new 3-r cottage, corner lot, rents for \$10 per month, \$25 cash, corner lot, suit purchaser.  
\$2,500, E. Simpson street, new 4-r cottage, nicely papered, close to electric car on Spring street, in perfect condition.  
\$5,000, W. Peachtree, 6x18, 7, lays well, only a few small lots left and if you want a home on this beautiful street now is the time.  
\$2,100, Hilliard street, on electric car line, 6x18, 7, lays well.  
\$3,000, 6x18, 7, on the prettiest 5-r cottage on Calhoun street near Merritt avenue, water and gas, beautifully finished.  
\$6,000, W. Bar, 6-r house, with all modern conveniences, 6x18, no more desirable location can be found in the city.  
\$1,800, Pryor street, corner lot, 6x18, 7, lays well, front, runs back to an alley. This is a gem.  
\$2,100, 6x18, Jackson street, lot near Houston street, part of the street is improving more rapidly than this street.  
\$4,000, will buy a typical cottage home on Boulevard, all modern improvements, gas, water, lot, stable, etc., new and elegantly finished inside and out.  
\$1,200, 6x18, 7, 20x20, to 15 foot alley, between Jackson and Boulevard.  
\$1,000, young tree, 6x18, 7, shaded and level.  
\$1,500, 6x18, 7, corner lot, lies well, beautifully, near Jackson street, nice place for elegant home.  
\$1,100, Calhoun street, between Currier and Pine, 6x18, 7, east front.  
\$1,000, No. 25 N. Bell street, 4-r house, front and rear verandas.  
\$3,000, 6x18, 7, Gordon street, West End, on car line and in fine neighborhood.  
\$1,800, 6x18, 7, Park street, West End, near Dr. Alexander's.  
\$900, 6x18, 7, Wheat street, runs through to old street.  
\$750, 6x18, 7, Simpson, east front, perfectly level and near the proposed electric line.  
\$1,300, 6x18, 7, cottage in Belmont, good house.  
\$1,000, 6x18, 7, Highland avenue, nicely shaded, on car line and bound to increase.  
\$4,000, 20x30, Spring street, close in, very desirable.  
\$6,000, 6x18, 7, corner lot Fitzgerald street, 6x18, 7, 20x20, 4-r house, No. 81 Rock street, corner of Haynes, wide hall and veranda, 6x18, 7.  
\$2,000, Nice 4-r house near corner Houston and Howland, fruit and grapes and out-houses, 50 x150 to alley.  
\$2,000, 6x18, 7, N. E. corner Fort and Currier streets.  
\$1,500, 10x20, 7, nicely shaded and cheaper by far than anything near it.  
1000 will get you one of those beautiful lots on Angier avenue, near those beautiful houses of Mr. Haskins.

**WARE & OWENS.**  
21 Marietta, Cor. Broad street.

**Scott & Liebman, Real Estate Agents, 30 Peachtree Street.**

**B. H. NELSON, STREET CORNER LOT, \$1,500.**  
6 Nine-room house, Decatur Ga., near depot, about two acres, \$3,750.  
Two eight-room brick houses on corner central lot for \$5,000.  
Five acres in Edgewood, central cheap at \$5,000.  
Twenty acres, suburban, to exchange for city property.  
100x200 ft. on Washington street for sale cheap.  
100x200 ft., improved nicely, on Washington street, for sale.  
Two 100x200 ft. on large lot, McDaniel street, for sale.  
Capitol avenue corner, business property, cheap at \$5,500.  
40x100 ft. on Peters, between Pryor and Loyd, for \$5,000.  
Three lots, 40x120 each, improved nicely, renting for \$30 per month, for \$5,000.  
100x200 ft. on Moore street, for \$1,500.  
Manufacturing site on Marietta street, nearly one-half acre, \$2,000.  
100x200 ft. on 8th street, improved and one vacant, four-room house, Fortness avenue, \$2,000, one-third cash.  
60x100 ft. Collins street, improved \$7,500, cheap.  
Don't forget about farms; we have several; some of them can be bought for less than they are worth. We have several places near the city suitable for sub-dividing. We have some vacant land at Edgewood, 100x200 ft., close to the depot, can be bought and sold to parties who will be connected with the Atlanta Car Works. We have several places near the city, improved and one vacant, four-room house, Fortness avenue, \$2,000, one-third cash.  
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THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.  
WHAT IT HAS BROUGHT TO THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA.

Entertainments and Gatherings in Atlanta—Gossip About Atlantians and Their Friends.

With each succeeding warm summer day society withdraws more and more from the conventionalities into which it has been bred, exchanging the round of dinners, receptions and balls for long idle days under the blue sky, with only the diversions that fancy dictates. What a delicious feeling it is, arrayed in the coolest of any garments, to give one's self up to that luxurious sensation of comfort, born of a knowledge of untroubled leisure in which to dream away the long sleep of day, with one's favorite writer! "Summer now hath come among us," that dearly loved old song strikes responsive chords in every one's glad heart. Where are all the ambitious desires of a month ago, the mental resolutions of hard work that would be so easily accomplished in the long summer days? Soothed into quiet peace, to the dormant until cooling autumnal winds blow into one's veins, quickening every impulse and starting anew every intrusted ambition. Creatures of habit we are called; creatures susceptible to climatic influences it should rather be living with the season its life, reveling at present in all the natural luxury, warmth and ease brought with the summer sun.

You are very much in the fashion if your new summer dress gown sweeps the pavement as you walk abroad, if your body looks as if you had donned your husband's or brother's waistcoat and cutaway, with scarf and scarf-pin; if your collar is turned down in a very open style or tapers up to your ears. Your skirt may be made of flannel or of sheerest lace, it may be a clinging sheath-like garment, quite tight in front, and cut like a long coat in the back. You can, in short, suit like a slyph or a full-dressed Juno, at best suits your fancy. You are still a mode.

A very charming dinner was given on Friday by Captain George Greenough, in his pretty home, at Fort McPherson. The dinner table was very handsome in its appointments of damask and rare china, brightened with many tapers, and having for its centerpiece a huge crystal bowl of exquisite roses. The guests were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenough, Miss Truett, of Galveston; Miss Clossen, Miss Delbridge, Miss O'Neil, Sam Hall, and Lieutenant Martin, Knolly and Bethel. The guests remained for the usual Friday evening hop, a most enjoyable affair.

Mrs. Ford's lecture on Browning, given yesterday in Mrs. Livingston's parlor, was a rare treat to the number of interested persons there assembled. By her enthusiastic and beautiful interpretation Mrs. Ford endeavored her audience with her own words, and the spirit and understanding of the author, and giving even to several earnest students of Browning present, many new lights and beauties.

The Ladies' Aid society of St. Luke's cathedral, under the able and efficient ability of Mrs. Barrett, gave the delightful supper for the Northern society a few days ago, which was in every way a success.

The Capital City Club rooms were the scene of a very happy event on Wednesday last. Major Mims entertained, in his hospitable style, General and Mrs. Jephtha V. Harris and Mrs. Cornelius Hardy, of Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Major and Mrs. C. Long, mother of Mr. Gus Long, returned from an extended visit to Fort Worth and Sherman, Texas, where she has three daughters living. Her visit was very pleasant, and she enjoyed the time spent there very much.

Miss Lizzie Sims, of Newnan, passed through the city yesterday on her way to New York, where she goes to attend the commencement exercises of several educational institutions that are attended by friends of hers. Miss Sims is a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, having many friends in northern and eastern cities, among whom she will spend a month.

Mrs. R. A. Hemphill and children, with Mrs. C. A. Fitts, are spending the summer near Stockbridge, Ga. Miss Minnie Grubbs, of this city, left Thursday night for Birmingham, where she goes to visit friends and relatives. Mrs. Belle Mays and her lovely little daughter, Mary, of Alexandria, Va., are visiting with Mrs. M. L. Underwood, at St. Paul's parsonage, on East Fair street. Mrs. Mary Lunt, the friends of Mrs. W. T. Crenshaw and Mrs. W. M. McCarty will be sorry to learn that their mother, Mrs. R. Rucker, died Friday morning at home in Louisville, Ky.

Miss Mittle Jones is visiting relatives at Cartersville, Ga. Miss Cashman and daughter, Annie Mell, have returned to the city after spending several weeks with relatives at Chattanooga.

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HON. EDWARD ATKINSON  
Writes Again on the Relations of the Whites and Blacks.  
BOSTON, May 31, 1890.—Editors Constitution: Since you rendered me the courtesy of publishing my second letter, written subsequently to the reply to the question which I put to you, I have been very much interested in the editorial comment which you have placed upon it. I have been very much interested in the editorial comment which you have placed upon it.

On Thursday evening, the 12th instant, from five o'clock until eight, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill will give a reception at her elegant home, 480 Peachtree street.

Miss Helen Bellingham, who received a diploma from the school of music of Professor Barili this last week, graduated with remarkable honors. She was the youngest pupil ever graduated from the school and received the highest praise from her teachers. Professor Barili was especially flattering in his expressions concerning her fine touch, brilliant technique and her fine examination, both oral and written.

That fishing party at Lake Abana was a very enjoyable affair, Thursday evening. The invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope Sams, Mr. and Mrs. John Aldridge, Mrs. Ames, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bayler, of Charleston, West Virginia; Mr. Percy Bryan, of Savannah; and Mr. W. H. Howard. Dr. Charles D'Alvigny tendered the party the use of the boats, and had the beautiful lake and grounds nicely illuminated. During the intervals between the catching of the half dozen unfortunate carp that were caught, the party sang a number of songs, and after they were all satisfied with the sport of the evening, Mrs. Lollie Belle Yule, as hostess, had refreshments provided that were enjoyed with all zest of fisher folk. A special car on the Metropolitan dummy line brought them back to the city at eleven o'clock, after they had all spent a most delightful evening.

Mrs. Thornton for a pleasant evening. The following programme was rendered:  
Duet, From "The Bohemian Girl".....Trotter and Mrs. Thornton and Miss A. Jones.  
Pearls of Dew.....Miss Nellie Wright.  
Danube River.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
Sparkling Rubies.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
A Evening Serenade.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
In the Korge.....Miss Rosa Jones.  
Zitherklänge.....Miss Annie Wright.  
Fifth Nocturne.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
a) Sweet Bye and Bye.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
b) Selection.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
Third Meditation.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
Old Black Joe.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
a) Selection.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
b) Selection.....Miss Ella Wilson.  
Mrs. Thornton.

One of the most enjoyable occasions of the season was the reception tendered Dr. R. E. McCall and wife last Thursday night at the residence of Dr. J. W. Duncan. Dr. McCall, who is a prominent dentist of Knoxville, Tenn., was welded on the 4th to Miss Charlotte Morris, a most lovely young lady of Oxnana, Alabama. The guests were received by Dr. Duncan and wife, assisted by their accomplished daughters, Miss Georgia and Miss Nannie. At 10:30 o'clock, refreshments were served in the dining-room, which was tastefully decorated with ribbons and flowers. Those present were: Misses Lillian Walker, Lola Key, Kate Osborne, Ethel Holliday, Fannie Byrnes, Julia Byrnes, Mr. and Mrs. John Moody, Mrs. G. H. Holliday, Dr. Crist, Dr. Link, Messrs. Willie McCall, of Knoxville; J. W. Rankin, Magnum Bergstrom, Ernest Bergstrom, Walter Hranan, George Lowman, John Sutton, John Ellis, Joe Crankshaw, H. W. Covert and John Bradley. Dr. McCall and wife left Friday morning for their future home in Knoxville, taking with them the best wishes of their friends.

Atlanta and Their Friends.  
Mrs. Pat Calhoun has returned from a trip abroad marked for its unusual brilliancy. Among other notable social events which she enjoyed were a dinner to Mrs. and Mr. Gladstone, and a reception at which Henry M. Stanley was the lion.

Mrs. Morris Brandon is spending a few days at St. Simons.

Miss Grant left yesterday for Lookout mountain, to spend several days.

The Misses Inman left last night for a stay of some days at St. Simons.

Miss Jennie Lee is spending a few days with friends in LaGrange.

The Misses Lydia and Bessie Kirby Smith, of Suwanee, are the guests of Mrs. J. M. Ballard, on Peachtree.

Mr. Will Station is at Cumberland for a few days. Mrs. Joseph Thompson, and Master Livingston have gone to Wilmington, N. C., for a short visit.

Mrs. Z. T. Corning, who has been spending a few days at the Arlington and with friends in the city, left for North Carolina on Saturday last.

Dr. Cornelius Hardy, of Columbus, Miss., is in the city, stopping at the Arlington hotel.

Mrs. Billings Wheeler, of New York, and Mrs. J. L. Byington, of Worcester, will arrive in the city this week, and will be the guests of Mrs. G. W. Byington, 211 Capitol avenue.

Miss Jennie Lee Brown and Miss Ruby Byington left for Salt Springs yesterday, to be absent several days.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Alexander and family, and Mrs. Hoke Smith family, leave tomorrow for St. Simons, to become some days.

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And that as their industry and capacity increase, they are no longer satisfied with cabins of a single room and mud floor, but they require good houses of several rooms with board floors, well-furnished, in which they dwell in a wholesome way upon a good substance, and in very many cases colored men are accumulating property at an accelerating rate. Whether the per cent of those who accumulate property among the colored people, is now equal to the very small per cent that accumulate property anywhere among the white people, is still an open question.

I also find that the percentage of colored children attending school is very much greater than the percentage of white children attending school in many parts of the south. I also found that in one state where a reading and writing test had been proposed as a qualification for voting, it had been withdrawn lest it should have given a preponderance to the colored applicants for the franchise in many districts.

Under these conditions one may expect the result to be a rapid increase in the proportion of the colored people who accumulate property and attain good positions in life as compared to the white people.

I find also that colored workmen in many parts of the south are obtaining a controlling position; that they have organized reasonably good unions, co-operative societies and other combinations, and are directing their work more intelligently and thereby securing higher wages and better conditions of life, while their efficiency, working at less cost for their services.

I find that the occasional acts of violence, which are still noticeable in the relations of the two races, white and black, are matched by yet greater violence in the relations of the two races of whites—notably in the mountain country of certain states. All these cases of violence are sporadic and incidental; they do not constitute a rule. The general conditions are consistent with order and industrial progress.

It is perfectly plain that intelligent employers of labor, whether the workmen are colored or white, cannot afford injustice or violence where good capital is concerned. The best results of good work and are paid high wages, especially when many are advanced to the position of firemen, engineers and the like, without respect to color. It almost amounts to a rule that intelligent employers will not permit a race question to be introduced into their business.

It has, therefore, become quite apparent to me that the industrial forces, as I have previously ventured to intimate to you, are paramount, and to them the race question must be rendered subservient. These forces have already worked in a measure to the benefit of the colored man.

One thing I did observe which struck me very strangely. Many southern gentlemen are ready to converse upon the subject of the political rights of the colored people in the presence of the colored men. In these conversations they attempt to justify acts of interference in the suffrage, which they can not and do not attempt to justify in respect to white voters. These gentlemen appear to be very much interested in the subject, and are thinking of politics, or speaking of politics, except in white. Black men seem not to be contented or even recognized as being equal to the white men in the presence of the colored men. In these conversations they attempt to justify acts of interference in the suffrage, which they can not and do not attempt to justify in respect to white voters.

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## WOMEN, THEIR WAYS.

SOME GOSSIP CONCERNING THINGS OF TODAY.

Three Southern Women Who Have Won Emulable Places—Little Men and Little Women.

About the most fortunate-favored young woman in any sphere of life, is Miss Elizabeth Bland. She is courted by the swell of New York's four hundred, is invited to their country homes, and has more invitations to their entertainments than she ever finds time to accept. She is equally a favorite with the people in the front ranks of art, while the literary folks who know her, delight to sing her praise and do her homage. She is now in Europe, the guest of Lady Broom, a woman of great personal beauty, and one distinguished in the literary world of Europe. Miss Bland will remain abroad many months, and will do, while away, a great deal of literary work for prominent publications.

She is an indomitable worker, and takes little recreation, too little, in fact, for the good of that exquisitely fresh and youthful loveliness she possesses.

Miss Mary Bland has now resigned the position which she held as creditably on the Times-Democrat and has entered New York's journalistic life. She and her youngest sister, Miss Margaret Bland, have charge of Miss Bland's pretty flat during her stay abroad. Miss Margaret Bland, though only nineteen, has already made an enviable place for herself in the literary world as a journalistic and magazine writer. She has contributed several clever articles to "Outing" and other periodicals. She is a fresh, fair-faced young girl, natural and charming in her manners, and having that innocence and purity about her that is as rare as it is refreshing.

There are now three Bland sisters identified with the literary world of the north—three southern women who have made their way with modest ease by right of their talents and industry.

Little Men and Women.  
"My children shall not be little men and women, if they do live in a city," declared the mother of four little folks in a gathering of mothers the other day.

"What do you mean by little men and women?" was asked.

"I mean just what so many city children are. I mean little creatures as old in the world's ways and manners as I am."

"But would you have your children taught nice manners?"

"Certainly, but not nice grown folks' manners. Children's manners and grown folks' manners ought to be different. I want my child to speak to people pleasantly, talk to them as a child naturally would talk, but wouldn't have her pass insincere compliments, as we women of the world do, nor to learn any of those accomplishments in small talk that make women's teas so stupid. If I taught my child to be and act like grown folks, I would be stealing from her the one perfect blessing life can give to all, the perfect blessing of a natural childhood. Why, we have a whole life to be grown up in, and only a few years to be a child; a few years to be bare-footed, light-headed, and make mud pies. I'm sorry for city children, though, for they never can know the meaning of the divine, simple things of life like children who live in the country. They do not touch such heart-chores of their mothers. Nature every day, and they have not that intimate knowledge of every herb and flower that maketh one more friendly every year with all growing things, as the child who grows up in a country has. I have laid it up in my memory as a priceless treasure. I wish I could have my children know just such a childhood. I would rather have them know where the first woodcock grows, where the mocking bird builds her nest each year, where the most minnows can be caught than to have them give a dinner party each week to be little Lord Fisherton, dance, sing, or do anything for the applause of the world."

We begin soon enough with this struggle for praise and precedence, soon enough with this pushing and struggling in the race of life. Why lift up a young being's eyes to an electric light, when the heaven-born flowers of childhood are blooming about her feet?"

Ophelia.  
I have attended charitable meetings, seen charitable acts, heard charity sermons, and seen many beautiful sacrifices for the sake of helping a needy creature, but the greatest act of charity was innocently revealed to me by a young negro woman who lives in a poor squalid cabin, a place with a broken floor and a roof that the stars can shine through. The woman's name is Ophelia and at about thirty years old, she is the owner of ten small children not to mention twins. I called on her one day to get some of her beautiful Macanago roses which were as prolific as herself. The little black brats were swarming about.

"How many have you?" I asked.

"I've got ten of my own. I been mighty lucky wid my children, never lost a one of 'em."

The small, bow-legged figures seemed a queer idea of luck, and I asked, "But isn't it dreadful to have so many?"

"Well, it might be hard to take care of 'em, and I has to take in a night of washing whether I sick or well, but de chillun dey great comfort. I has six boys, and den dey all wanted a little sister 'an' den nex' one born was a girl, den never was such rejoicin'."

I had her ears bored, and bought her earrings right away. I was so proud, and bought earrings, too, after that for my little adopted child."

"What," I exclaimed. The extravagance of the ear-rings was startling, but the adopted child staggered me.

"Yes, mam, I 'dopted two children 'an' raised dem till some of dere folks was able to take 'em. I nussed my little 'dopted' daughter at my bres' long wid de twins."

"Good heavens! how could you take care of any other children when you had so many of your own?"

"Dey wasn't much trouble. Dere mother died, name nobody ter take 'em 'an' I thought wid my chillun de widout me, 'an' I love dey mother, so I jes took 'em 'an' raise 'em, and when dey folks come ter take 'em way, I stood me mighty 'an' all my chillun and de 'dopted chillun cry 'bout it, 'an' I hates to think 'bout it now; I misses 'em so some times."

I looked at her with a strange sort of reverence. I had been through orphan and industrial asylums and seen charity in every phase. This little black woman, in her ragged frock, had done more beautiful, uncalculated charity than I had ever seen or heard of. She seemed greater than all the orphan asylums in the world, and she preached a sermon as great as ever came from a pulpit.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

WHITMAN & WILKINSON,  
SOLICITORS OF  
PATENTS  
AND COUNSELLORS IN  
PATENT CAUSES.  
Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.  
May 25—416 am wed 500p

MEETINGS.  
The Georgia-Scottish-Irish Society  
will meet Monday, June 10, at 8.15 p. m. sharp, in basement of the Central Presbyterian church, to perfect program. A full attendance of those interested is requested. W. HUGH HURTER, Secretary.

Low excursion rates to the west and northwest via Richmond and Danville railroad, the Georgia Pacific railway division. For further information call on or address A. A. Varney, passenger agent, or Alex. S. Thwait, general traveling passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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THE SURPRISE STORE  
The Question of the Day!

We have now the lowest prices of modern times for everything in the way of Millinery, and if we have ability enough we ought to make a fair profit. Our trade is on a solid basis, we give good values and can make the world in the face and say we have given you your money's worth, and that will bring you back again to our store. This week the greatest bargains yet offered.

## Untrimmied Hats.

2,000 and over of Ladies' Hats. These are various shapes, styles that have not sold as well as they ought to have done, and Ladies' Wide-brim Canton Hats, all on one table, at 10c.



## A WORD FROM HATCHER

ABOUT THE AMERICAN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

Alleged Corrections of a Former Article—Figures on the Business—A Rejoinder.

In reply to an article headed, "What the Kind Words Mean," published in the Atlanta agent of the American Baptist Publication Society, sends the following communication to the Constitution:

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The society asks patronage on the true, intrinsic worth of its publications, and only on this point permit me to say that the society is not a corporation, but is a Baptist institution controlled by a board of managers composed of true brethren who do their work without compensation, and the profits of the business are used for the benefit of the churches and the poor.

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## ALASKA.

This is the Name of One of the Best Refrigerators Ever Sold in the South.

It may be appropriately said that the purchaser of the above named refrigerator will have an Alaska in his home. Not the real country of Alaska, but a refrigerator that is as cold as the coldest region of Alaska. It is something entirely new, and is so constructed as to give the very best service for the least amount of money. The hot weather is not coming, but it is already here in all its glory. It is hot for a fact, and the good housewife needs something to keep her butter and milk and vegetables in a cool and perfect condition.

The Alaska Refrigerator is for sale by Dobbs, Wey & Co. They are general southern agents for it. Last year they sold a few of them, introducing them into this market. This year, up to date their sale has been simply phenomenal. The satisfaction given last year has been an advertising card for it. Mr. H. B. Wey, of the firm of Dobbs, Wey & Co., said yesterday:

"I am sure the Alaska is the refrigerator the people of Atlanta need. In construction it is simple, durable, and all that a housekeeper could ask. As to the economy of it, I don't know of any other refrigerator that can compete with it. Our firm sold a few of them last year. This year our stock, so far, has been excellent, and you know the season is just opening. We would like to say that all who intend to buy a refrigerator this summer should do so now. It is useless to wait until the season is about half over, and then buy. The reason is to buy one and get the benefit of it throughout the summer. There are a great many people who think they will buy one, but put it off until part of the season is gone. The hot weather is here, and now is the time to buy the Alaska. Another thing: The Alaska is the cheapest refrigerator on the market. I wish you would say that Dobbs, Wey & Co., are the only ones who would be glad to have the public generally call at their store and examine the Alaska, so that the remarks we have made may be verified."

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## CHURCH SERVICES.

METHUEN.

First Methodist Church—Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. A. Morrison, the former pastor. This will be his closing sermon. Preaching at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 10:30 a. m. All are invited. Seats free.

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## LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Drink.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir. For indigestion and palpitation of heart, take Lemon Elixir. For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir. For sleeplessness and nervousness, take Lemon Elixir. For loss of appetite and debility, take Lemon Elixir. For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon Elixir.

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## B. H. DOUGHERTY &amp; CO.

OUR COMPRESS PRICES!

Is just what the people have been looking for. Don't forget it.

## D. H. Dougherty &amp; Co.

Will make prices lower than ever this week. This letter will be like our prices—short. As a starter we will sell Congress Fawn Lawns at 2 1/2c, Surah Silks 2 1/2c, White Plaid Organies 7 1/2c, Checks 3 1/2c, English Chambray 5c, French Gray Dress Goods 7 1/2c.

## WHITE EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS.

35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.50, just half price. Loaded to the muzzle with bargains in White Goods. She goes off Monday, at 7 a. m., sharp. 20,000 mill remnants in White Bared Organies, worth 15c up to 35c; you get choice for 10c. A dress for \$1, worth \$3.50. How does that strike you as a bargain?

## ONE CARLOAD OF FINE FRENCH MUSLINS.

worth 50c, 60c and 75c. You get choice for 30c. We mean business. \$5,000 worth Fans.

## Handkerchiefs and Parasols.

go this week for anything offered. This is the chance of a lifetime to keep cool.

Do you want a dress? Are you going to buy a dress this year? Don't you need a dress? If so we are your friends. Silks, Woolens, Challies, Batistes, Nun's Veilings, Albatross, Brilliantines and all suitings go this week for 25 per cent less than any house in this country. Sateens closed out this week. 18 and 20c Gingham, a new style, for 12 1/2c.

## Our Trade Is Booming.

And we are going to keep things moving by selling more bargains than ever.

Monday we will put in stock a big lot of black drapery Nets bought at a closing sale by us for about half price. So to make things move in this Department we will sell all our early purchases at prices like these: \$1.50 Nets for 75c, \$1.75 Nets for 90c, \$2.00 Nets for \$1.30, \$2.75 Nets for \$1.65, \$3.25 Nets for \$1.95, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 Nets all at one price, choice for \$3.15. This looks like murder, but they have got to be sold, and we are able to stand the shock. Come and get a lace dress while they go cheap.

Ribbons new, Lace new, Silk Mulls new. This is the place to buy your commencement dress. Evening Silks, Evening Laces, Evening Woolen Goods in great variety.

## STACKS OF NEW GOODS.

AND THE BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER SAW.

We are the bargain makers of Atlanta. Come and see. On Monday we will sell a big job in White Bonnets. \$2.00 Bonnet for \$1.25, \$2.50 Bonnet for \$1.40, \$1.75 Bonnet for 90c, \$1.25 Bonnet for 65c, \$1.00 Bonnet for 55c, 75c Bonnets for 45c. No use to go bareheaded when you can buy Bonnets at the above prices. Come early to our big sale.

## D. H. DOUGHERTY &amp; CO.

39 and 41 Peachtree St.

H. L. WILSON, AUCTIONEER.

## For Sale on the Premises.

W. A. Webster &amp; Co.

Monday, June 9, at 5 o'clock.

## THE G. W. D. COOK RESIDENCE.

REAL ESTATE.

— AND —

## W. A. WEBSTER &amp; CO.

No. 3 Kimball House.

June 1-10-90.

## H. L. WILSON, AUCTIONEER.

Or HARRIS &amp; HING.

No. 3 Kimball House.

June 1-10-90.

## G. W. ADAIR.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR RENT.

I have for rent 6 first-class houses furnished.

Will rent for 3 or 6 months. Parties wanting to have the hotels for the summer can get suited in a nice home by calling and examining my list.

We have a fine house, 12 rooms, with a large porch, and a fine view of the city.

Call and see me if you want to rent.

## G. W. Adair.

MARIETTA AND NORTH GEORGIA R.R.

Schedule in effect June 1, 1890.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Marietta (W. &amp; A. R. R.) 7:00 am 3:45 pm

Leave Marietta 8:00 am 4:00 pm

Arrive Canton 10:00 am 6:20 pm

Arrive Marietta 11:00 am 7:00 pm

Arrive Marietta 11:00 am 7:00 pm

Arrive Marietta 11:00 am 7:00 pm

Arrive Marietta 11:00 am 7:00 pm

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